PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY SOCIETY

No. 52,759—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS. TEN PAGES.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6925	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gor don	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers monthly there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIA LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	K. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	r, Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 487-8, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

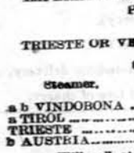
STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any ports en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	4,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	4,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	720	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months,

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 5th January,

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she has DISCHARGED her CARGO in 6. Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
NEMESIS. Per Bot, Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS
(THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION
SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

GET YOUR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FROM

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

AND RELY ON THE QUALITY FOR WHICH YOU PAY.
The best and largest stock of real
AMBER CIGAR
AND
CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
Sterling Silver TUBES with fine AMBER HOLDERS.
Real Meerschaum PIPES, fancy, plain, and with Silver rims.
Real Crocodile, Lizard, Russian and Morocco Leather
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Buck, Antelope, Kangaroo and India-rubber TOBACCO POUCHES,
Sterling Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES.
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
Continental, and all the qualities of the best INDIAN CIGARS, and our own High-Class, Genuine
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS,
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the day of the FIREWORKS the whole of the OVAL and the COOPERAGE GROUND will be RESERVED for Police purposes.

This order is made under Sub-Section (i) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the NIGHT of the FIREWORKS, the QUEEN'S ROAD (between Wolfehouse Road and Church Gate Street) and COOPERAGE ROAD will be CLOSED to traffic going North at 7-30 P.M. and to traffic going South at 8-30 P.M.

Seats have been provided for those of the Public holding Tickets and they must enter from the QUEEN'S ROAD, before 8-30 P.M.

MAYO ROAD will be CLOSED to traffic going North from 7-30 P.M. Both that and Bandstand Roads will continue to be open to traffic going towards the Bandstand.

The following Roads will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC of all kind from 7-30 P.M.

HOPE STREET,
FULLER ROAD,
UNIVERSITY ROAD,
ELDON ROAD,
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET (going west).

No Carriages will be allowed to stand either on the Queen's Road (between Church Gate Street and Bandstand) or Mayo Road.

All Carriages, whether empty or full, will be parked at or round Bandstand or Cooperage.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police,

Bombay, 3rd January, 1903.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES
FIREWORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED REGRETS that all the FIREWORKS not having yet arrived from Calcutta, the DISPLAY has been unavoidably POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 P.M.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary, Coronation Festivities Committee.

4th January, 1903.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE TOBOGGAN at the PEOPLE'S FAIR, has been a great success. A ride on it is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

IN ORDER to facilitate the early DELIVERY of postal articles intended for persons residing in any of the Camps at DELHI during the CORONATION DURBAR, the public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular Camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the LAST words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address, as articles intended for the Camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent Post Office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL AXLE AND MINERAL CYLINDER OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire,) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th [illegible] for the 14 months commencing from 1st February 1903.

2 Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each tender without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 16th December, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH,
AND
this is the LAST TIME we will give
Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,

UP TO THE 31ST JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE,
—OR A—
CORONATION METAL WATCH,
Rs. 4.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time-keeper. There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

— OR A —
Set of
CORONATION STUDS.
with Solitaires,
Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN.
Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	... ...		1,000
1 Do.	—		500
1 Do.	... ...		250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...		250
2 Do. „ 100	„		200
2 Do. „ 75	„		150
4 Do. „ 50	„		200
10 Do. „ 25	„		250
100 Do. „ 10	„		1,000
200 Do. „ 5	„		1,000
200 Do. „ 1	„		200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 24 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. Dodd's Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Gas Co., to be sold on Tuesday, 6th instant.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams. of London. Terms moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

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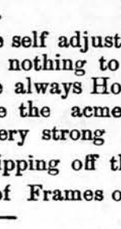

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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
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LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
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„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, marble top large counter, almira, cupboards, glass book-case, easy chairs, office seats, Brussels carpets, meat-safe, hat and book stands, chest of drawers.

1 D. B. B. L. gun by Moore and Harris in case.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 double-seated brougham,
1 red Jafferabad cow.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above the office of Bombay Gas Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, revolving office table, sliding glass door cupboards, small safe on stand, Blackwood carved furniture rich glassware and crockery ware by Treacher, platedware by Reed and Barton and others, mahogany square piano by Soundy, engravings, Hink's table and standing lampe, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of E. DODD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF RAIN WATER PIPES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction between the warehouses Nos. 1 and 2 at Prince's Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Esmaljee.

Ex S. S. City of Lucknow.

D. E. N. V. C.—347 Pieces Cast Iron Rain Water Pipes.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, platedware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, fancy bamboo furniture, such as chairs, sofas, cabinets, hat stand, brackets, &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sea Bank" Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Grand cottage piano by Soundy, American 13 stops organ, gent's bicycle, Singers sewing machine, books, Singapore cane furniture, cooking stove, Persian carpets, large number of garden plants in pots and tubs, windproof-lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of the late J. LEASK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in suit No. 30 of 1902, relating to the administration of the estate of the late Cursondas Govindji, deceased, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1903, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following immovable property :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, messuage, or dwelling house, and stable, and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Shasti, in the Zilla of Thana, containing by admeasurement 4,505 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Abdulla Gubber Patel, on or towards the west by the premises St. Joseph's Convent, on or towards the south by the Bandora High road, and on or towards the north by field land belonging to different owners, and which property is more particularly delineated in the plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale and therein contained within the boundary lines coloured green, and which said premises contain a large well containing sweet water and shown on the said plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,712 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,725	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

ITALIAN SHIRTS AND COLLARS
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BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 9-16	=	+ 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	+ 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 3/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 3/8	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	48 3/8	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14	=	— 1
Berlin "	20·45	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	=	"
6 " " "	3 5/8 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	— 1/2
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	=	— 1/4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	170,000
Gold to Bombay	£	30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	20,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

Copper Braziers £65-10-0.
Yellow Metal, 5 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 7-16 Jan.-Feb. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 Jan.-Feb. Sellers.

Rapeseed Brown 32. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone of Rapeseed Firm.

Linseed 46 1-2, Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone Strong.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·72 + 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 66,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·69	4·69	4·69	4·69
+9	+9	+9	+9
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·70	4·70	4·70	4·53
+9	+9	+9	+8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	43,000	bales.
Do. last year	70,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	11,000	"
" Continent	73,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9	+ 10
Futures, month of March	8·78	+ 17
Do. do. July	8·80	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16	+ 3-16
Futures month of April	8 81	
Do. July	8·96	
Tone at close	firm.	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	269,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	72,000	
" " France and Continent	196,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,040,000	
" " at Interior Ports	519,000	

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	31,000
" Sold for spec.	nil
" Sold for exportation	nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	84,000
" Actual exports	8,000
" Week's Imports	201,000
" Stock	605,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	1,500
" Week's Imports	4,000
" Stock	7,000
Afloat American	240,000
" Indian	3,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

Arrivals of cotton, wheat and seeds during 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Friday, 2nd January 1903 :—

Cotton	20,052 bales.
Wheat	8,813 cwts.
Linseed	2,652 "
Rapeseed	790 "
Mustardseed	"
Gingellyseed	79,730 "
Poppyseed	1,638 "
Groundnuts	717 "
Castorseed	6,024 "
Rice	2,013 "
Myrabollams	8,027 "
Cottonseed	60,946 "

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.	
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d	
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4	
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	118 1-2	
Shanghai 30 " "	163	
Japan 30 " "	152 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 8
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 8
2nd do.	Rs.	97 9

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	23rd December	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	18th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	8	5
Forward April-May	7	15
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12
Do. Gujarat		
Do. Forward April-May	6	5
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	5
Forward April-May	7	11
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23	0 to 23 4
Forward April-May.	23	12 to 24
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	36	8
15 per cent. Mxd. "	36	0
25 " " "	35	0
50 " " "	34	0
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	32	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	30,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April	Apl.-May
4·74	4·74	4·74	4·74
+5	+5	+5	+5
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·75	4·75		4·68
+5	+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—The firmer advices from Liverpool and New York are re-acting on our Local market and prices have advanced several rupees. The tone of the market is firm and a good business is reported at Colaba, the chief buyers being exporters to Europe.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	156	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	179	173	—	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	169	163	do
Damangaum Poolgaum...	184	178	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	189	183	—	do
Akola (M G)				
Khamgaum do	183	177	...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	207	...	199	25 Mar.
S-G Dharwar	...	...	195	25 May
Westerns	...	...	185	Do

The local Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., has received telegraphic advices from his Head Office, that the Bank's nett profit for the half year ending 31st December 1902 amount to yen. 1,380,000,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BATEMAN—ROBERTS—Dec 11, at the parish church, Lampeter, F J H Bateman, M A, M B, to Bertha Isabel, daughter of the late H Roberts.

BULLER—MEEKING—Dec. 11, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Major the Hon H Y Buller to Adelaide, daughter of Lieut-Col Meeking.

HAMILTON—SWAN—Dec 10, at St Cuthbert's Ormesby, Major L A H Hamilton, King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf. to Beatrice Madeline, daughter of the late J G Swan.

MILES—WILLIAMS—Dec 9, at St James's Church, Swansea, the Rev C Miles, chaplain, Royal Navy, H M S Hannibal, to Gwladys Ann, daughter of E Williams J P

MURRAY—SOMERSET—Dec 9, at St Michael's Church, Cambridge, the Rev J O F, son of the late Surg Gen J Murray, to Frances Margaret, daughter of the late Rev R B Somerset.

RENDEL—BLAIR—Dec 11, at St John's Church, Southwick Crescent, Dr A B, son of Sir A M Rendel, K C I E, to Elizabeth Cecilia, daughter of Col H F Blair, late Royal Engr.

UNDERWOOD—FAIRCLOUGH—Dec 11, at St James's Church, Barton-under-Needwood, A C Underwood, M R C S, &c, son of the late W E Underwood, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Presidency, to Phyllis Maude, daughter of the Rev W H H Fairclough.

DEATHS.

BEAUCHAMP—Dec 14, at Roehampton, Rev F B Beauchamp, C M S, Pakhoi, South China, aged 51.

CHAMBERLAIN—Dec 13, at Lordswood, Southampton, General Sir C T Chamberlain, G C I E, C B I, aged 81.

DECIE—Dec 15, at Bockleton Court, Tenbury Arabella, wife of Col R P Decie, aged 64.

DENNIS—Dec 11, at Warrior Square, St Leonards, Col J Dennis, late commanding 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) aged 65.

INGILBY—Dec 15, Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Rev Sir H J Ingilby, Bart, aged 78.

JARVIS—Dec 13, at Manson Place, Queen's Gate, Elizabeth, daughter of the late J G Jarvis for merly captain 52nd Light Inf, and grand-niece of the late General Sir J Fergusson, G C B.

LOWE—Dec 12, at Oatlands Wood, Weybridge, J Lowe, M D, M R C S, F L S, physician extraordinary to his Majesty.

MACBEAN—Dec 11, at Folkestone, G E, son of the late Lieut-Col F Macbean, late Gordon Highlanders, aged 41.

NUTHALL—Dec 10, at Kensington, General William Frost Nuthall, late Bengal Army, in his 85th years.

ST. JOHN—Dec 14, at Cadogan Gardens, Lieut-Col E B St John, late of H M's 73rd and 35th Regts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SEALY—Christmas Day 1902, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain A E Sealy, Adjutant, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUTTERY—TRIGGS—December 24, at the Baptist College Chapel, by the Rev J N Cushing, D D, James Arnold Kanle Buttery, to May Constance Triggs, both of Rangoon.

DEATH.

KEALY—December 6, at Roorkee, Mildred Agnes, the wife of Lieutenant P H Kealy, Royal Engineers, and daughter of Mrs Will, late of Colchester, Essex.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.
No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 2-45m., 3-9s. Low water, 9-3m., 3-36s. Coronation Celebrations, Fireworks on the Oval, 10 p. m.

WE publish in another column the Police Regulations with regard to the closing of the roads and the carriage traffic to-morrow evening before and during the display of fireworks.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post-Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

KHOJA FAIR.—The annual Khoja Fair, held at Mahim Bazaar, commences to-day, and will continue till the night of the 9th idem.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—On the day of the Ramzan Id, the 1st inst., 21,575 Mahomedans visited the Victoria Gardens at Byculla; and 20,574 on the following day, the 2nd instant.

BANDORA CONVENT.—The Superioress of the Bandora Convent begs to thank Captain Southwell Piper for the large number of Coronation brooches and handerchiefs he kindly sent to the orphan children of the Institution. He also invited some of the children to a treat at the Indo-British School. The Superioress feels especially grateful as the Bandora Orphans are always forgotten at the Bombay school treats. There are 300 children in the Bandora Orphanage.

A NEW HOTEL FOR MABLESHWAR.—The New Ripon Hotel at Mableshwar built by Mr. Satarawala, according to the design of Mr. Stevens, is nearing completion. It is in a splendid position, and commands a magnificent view. The building is a three-storied one, and has forty bedrooms each with its own sitting-room. This is quite a new departure for Mahableshwar, and deserves to succeed. The day of the grass lean-to as a dwelling-place for the visitor to our Bombay Olympia during the hot weather should come now to a timely and happy end.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of December the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 4,777. The number of new admissions was 1,381, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	543	223	367	1,133
Mussalman	94	34	103	231
Parsis	2	1	4	7
Other castes	5	2	3	10
Total... ...	644	260	477	1,381

The average daily attendance was 154.

SMART ARREST BY THE POLICE.—Mr. N. Maughan, who resides in a bungalow on the seashore at Mahaluxmi, left home on the evening of the 1st instant, to see the illuminations. When he returned home about 1 o'clock in the morning he found his bungalow had been broken into and a revolver, a rifle, a silver watch and articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 634 stolen. The Police were at once informed, and the different outlets from the foreshore were watched, with the result that in an hour two Mahomedans were arrested at the entrance of Hejte Ali. They admitted having committed the burglary, and took the police to the foreshore behind complainant's bungalow and pointed out the spot where they had concealed the revolver, rifle, and other articles. The whole of the property was recovered.

DOMESTIC QUARREL.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Sita, a Hindu woman, aged 30, with the theft of Rs. 15 belonging to her husband Joram Babaji residing in Fanaswady. It appeared that the accused had left her husband as she was ill-treated by him. She said she was married 10 years ago and had two children. She used to make caps and sell them. Her husband wanted money from her which she would not give. Upon this her husband and mother-in-law assaulted her and she had to leave the house on Tuesday last and went to Uran to her cousin's house. She did not steal the money. The Magistrate remarked that from the evidence of Mr. Salway and the Uran Police he was quite satisfied that the complainant had made the complaint out of spite. Not only had he ill-treated her but to add insult to injury he got the accused arrested at Uran and brought her down to Bombay in police custody.—He fined the complainant Re. 15, which were ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Flanagan charged Jageshwar Rameshwar and Rama Santu, hack victoria drivers, withdriving in a manner rash and negligent so as to endanger human life. On Saturday evening at about 5-15 p. m., both the accused came driving their carriages at a hot gallop from the direction of the Mahaluxmi Race Course level-crossing along Clarke Road towards Jacob's Circle, when they were seen by Dhondu Tanaji, P. C. No. 621, E, a police Jamadar, and Inspector Flanagan shouted out to them to go slowly. They took no notice of it and went on racing. The carriage of the first accused knocked down the police sepoy and the right wheels went over his head and shoulders. Fortunately the carriage was a rubber tyred one, and the wheels bounded over the body of the complainant, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 19TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, Captain T. S. Angus, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 19th December. During the voyage first day after leaving Aden she experienced fine weather, then strong north-east monsoon to 24 hours before arrival. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Wilson, Mr W	Archibald, Lieut G F
Hitchman, Miss	Hodson, Lieut V C P
Robb, Mr J J	Pulford, Lieut H St J
Hancock, Mr H W	Mortimer, Lieut G H W
Meeking, Mr F	Wauton, Lieut H B
Griffiths, Mr W M	Murland, Lieut H F
Lovejoy, Miss	Bignall, Lieut H G
Bowers, Mr and Mrs	Gray, Lieut J
Grove, Maj and Mrs and child	Teed, Capt A S
Wagstaff, 2nd-Lt L C	Chisholm, Lieut
Bayard, Maj and Mrs	Skeen, Lieut O St J
Turner, Maj and Mrs	Teed, Mrs
Jackson, 2nd-Lt D R	Coles, Miss
Harrison, 2nd-Lt R W H	Rose, Lieut A H P
James, Lieut F H	Crisps, A S, Ch Eng
Russell, Lieut G H	Atkinson, Mr G L
Harrison, Lieut R S M	Terry, Miss
Henderson, Lieut G	Walker, Lieut E A
Carpendale, Lieut M	Hughes, Mr W H
Niven, Lieut R S	Hill, Mr A
Chasmer, Lieut J A	Coates, Lieut V
Ford, Lieut G	Woodward, Sub-Lieut

FROM MARSEILLES.

Friedheim, Mr A	Broughton, Lieut
Brandreth, Capt and Mrs	Cooks, Maj C E H
Gomez, Madame A	James, Miss
Vaughan, Mr J R	Green, Miss D
Kenny, Dr	Stiffe, Capt
Goring, Maj	Robinson, Mr W
Hirst, Mr A	Willcocks, Mr H S
Lovegrove, Mr, Mrs & child	Chenevix French, Col G
Fairland, Miss	Watson, Lieut
Grant, Mr, Mrs and child	Houghton, Lieut
John, Lieut F St	Becher, Capt
Holbrooke, Lieut B	Sprot, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Richards, Miss	Sprot, 3 Misses
Rydor, Capt C H	Atkinson, 2 Lieut
Possett, Mr	Griffiths, Miss
Shaw, Mr W H	Maid, Sprots
Fraser, Capt A C	Rum, Mr
Reskell, Lieut W J	McCormick, Mr
Toogood, Capt A S	Lipter, D M
Davidson, 3 Misses	Karim, Abdul
Thomson, Mr D A	Homery, J
Cameron, Miss	Dalrymple, Mr T
Butler, Capt J T	Bickford, Mr C F
Fraser, Mrs	Copper, Miss
Crichton, Mr	Bickford, Mrs
Majmunder Mr	Fulford, Hon Senator
Green, Mr A T	Fulford, two Misses
Macintyre, Mr W H	Allan, Mrs
Lee, Mr and Mrs	Harding, Mr W B
Bryce, Mr W	Fillmann, Mr W B
Cotton, Capt A	Reise, Mr H
Payne, Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Brereton, Mr A	Patterson, Mrs and 2 daughters
Patterson, Mr S J	

FROM PORT SAID.

Kennedy, Mr and Mrs and Master Titos, Mr and Mrs

THE DADUR MURDER.

APPEAL FOR MERCY REJECTED.

The Bombay Government have declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed by the High Court upon Curson Dhane, a Hindu, and his wife Phulibai. The condemned prisoners were tried at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of murdering their mistress at Dadur. The jury returned a verdict that the prisoners did commit the murder but acted upon provocation. The presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Crowe, condemned both the prisoners to the extreme penalty of the law. The prisoners petitioned Government for the commutation of the sentence, but the petition has been rejected. The prisoners will appeal to the Government of India.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY 4.

Sunday.—Rain in small amounts has extended northward from Ceylon over the south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather remains fine and quiet with clear skies over northern India, and some cloud over the peninsula. Conditions are however slightly less settled than of late in the north-west. A local fall of the barometer over Gujarat may be the indication of the formation of a depression in that area which will affect the weather over Gujarat, Rajputana and the central parts of the country; while at the same time the barometer has fallen rapidly at Jask, a change which may be indicative of the advance of the depression from that quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are yet below normal in many places, but show a general tendency to rise. The maximum ranged from 91° at Cochin to 71° at Delhi and the minimum from 35° at Jacobabad to 74° at Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and the United Provinces where it is cloudless. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Light rain fell at Colombo.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY RACES, 1903.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH & 21ST, FEBRUARY.

Owners are reminded that 2nd entries close on Tuesday, 6th January, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th December, 1902.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

Owners are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on Monday, 5th January, 1903 (only one entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th December.

THE engagement of Lady Sybil Primrose to Lieutenant Charles Grant of the Coldstream Guards and the announcement that the marriage will shortly take place, will bring about an interesting series of family festivities in Lord Rosebery's household next year. Lord Dalmeny comes of age on the 8th of January next, while the Hon. Neil Primrose attains his majority in December, 1903, and presumably the wedding of Lady Sybil will come off between these dates.

THE Materials of the Stalls, Booths, etc., of the PEOPLE'S FAIR will be SOLD by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary.
Coronation Festivities Committee.

4th January, 1903.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return.....Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return.....Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

SPECIALITIES.
PURSES AND BAGS
OF ALL SIZES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER
CHAIN MESH,
WITH PLAIN FRAME,
CHASED FRAME,
FRAME SET WITH STONES.
DOROTHY PURSES
with and without settings.
LORGNETTES
in gold.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903.

SOCIAL REFORM IN BENGAL.

An original paper, of much interest to sociologists, from the pen of Pandit Siva Nath Sastri, appears in the latest number of "East and West," under the above heading. In it the Pandit traces the progress of Social Reform in Bengal from its inception in 1829 to the present time. The first note of Social Reform, he considers to have been sounded by Rajah Ram Mohun Roy in that year, though he acknowledges that the movement in the direction of female education was made eight years earlier, when a Ladies' Society was formed for the promotion of female education and a girls' school was established. This institution secured the approval and support of Rajah Radhakanta Dev, the recognised leader of the orthodox Hindus who wrote and placed in the hands of the lady members for publication and circulation, a Bengali tract on female education. "But somehow or other," writes Pandit Siva, "within a few years the first movement for female education fell into the hands of the Christian Missions, and the general Hindu community ceased to take any interest in it." Naturally enough, for although many good works spring from Christian [illegible] they are insufficiently tactful at times, and destroy their chances of success by overzeal. But the Pandit does not enlarge upon the incident. When Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, Legal Member of the Governor General's Council, interested himself in Social Reform, in 1849, herefore, his task was none the easier for the bours of these men. Practically twenty rs' work had been thrown away. But Mr. hune was joined by Pandit Vidyasagar added to his efforts for female education advocacy of Hindu widow remarriage. dit Sivanath tells us the publication of his hure on the latter subject fell like a bomb the stronghold of orthodox Hinduism. gal was soon ablaze and all the powers of ditary conservatism were aroused. Then n a strenuous conflict. Vidyasagar spent two years between 1854 and 1856 in ating public opinion, and in getting rnment to pass an act sanctioning the rriage of Hindu widows. The first one elebrated at the end of 1856. Pandit ath describes the ceremony which was ed by others of the same kind. asagar triumphed over prejudice and rous opposition.

e are glad that Mr. Sivanath draws ntion to this subject at the present time. of all others it is perhaps the most rtune. The country is full of prominent onages, with the time, opportunity and ns of assisting him in any further measure form he may have in contemplation. At no ious period has India attracted such sym- etic notice, and the Pandit and his editor ld do well to see that these people are placed ossession of his review for their instruction delectation, that he may not have cast his d upon the waters in vain. All educated galis, he tells us, become tacit supporters he widow-remarriage cause as the result of dit Vidyasagar's crusade. But other re- mers arose. The followers of Keshub andra Sen, young and enthusiastic men, mmitted the most daring act of celeberating marriage, according to reformed theistic es, between persons of two different castes." at proceeding led to the disruption of the ahmo Samaj into two conflicting parties— e Conservatives and the Progressives. The mber of widow marriages and inter- arriages began to multiply among these rogressives, says Mr. Sivanath, so much that the wind was taken out of the sail of Vidyasagar's movement, and the number of idow-remarriages according to Vidyasagar's rthodox mode of celebration began to decline." Perhaps they were a little in advance of their time these Progressives, but the pio- neers of a movement of any kind generally are. Mr. Sivanath, however, shows that they extend- ed their exertions in every department of social life. They strove to limit the marriageable age of girls, to abolish polygamy, to give women high education and social liberty. It was due to their efforts that the act abolishing child marriages was promulgated, that inter- marriages were sanctioned, and that polygamy was made penal. In 1872, the year in which this was accomplished, the reformers formally allowed lady members of their congregation to sit outside the purdah in their places of worship, thereby publicly raising the stan- dard of female emancipation. Since that day progress have been steady. Many Bengali girls have become graduates of the Calcutta University; the Bethune school has been converted into the Bethune College, with a boarding establishment attached to it, where a large number of grown-up Brahmo and Christian girls reside for the purposes of higher education. The Brahmos maintain their Girls' Boarding schools in Calcutta and the Mofussil. The standard of marriageable age of Brahmo girls has so far advanced that very few girls are married below sixteen, and Mr. Sivanath rightly holds that the indirect effect of these measures of reform on society in general is very great. The general level of the status of women in Bengali society is shown to be steadily, if slowly, rising, and infant marriages to be fast disappearing.

Pandit Sivanath's historical sketch is followed by some "life sketches illustrative of the strenuous struggle that the Bengal reformers had to pass through in their career of reform." There is the groundwork for many a romance in them. Doubtless they have been woven into song already. The first is a typical one. It is the story of a young widow with whom a Barisal medical practitioner proposed marriage. Her family sent her away nominally on a pilgrimage to Benares and kept her a close prisoner. The prospective bridegroom, however, succeeded in carrying her off and marrying her. The bride's step-son, a pleader, who had encouraged her, was made the subject of rigorous persecution. His clients deserted him. Many of his professional brethren treated him coldly. Men and women and children in the streets pointed the finger of scorn at him as a reprobate, and country poets composed popular songs celebrating the inglorious distinction of the man. In short, says Mr. Sivanath, "Bengal society in general from one end to the other was convulsed." It is through cleansing fires of this kind that all reforms, in all parts of the world, have been effected. But the reformers in this country, after all, have had less to go through than their prototypes in Europe. Those courageous spirits were burnt at the stake rather than yield up their principles. Before any one dreamt of reform in this country, all such practices had been abolished, and native reformers in India, whatever part of the country they may be located in, must in their sober moments feel heartily thankful that the advent of the British and their assumption of direct Government have given them the liberty which they now enjoy. They may suffer persecution from their castefellows now and again, but not be subjected to such tortures as would have been the case if the bulk of India not were under British administration.

GERMAN METHOD OF TRAINING SAILORS.

It used to be an accepted maxim in England that a sailor can be properly trained only on a sailing vessel, and while this is still recognised in the Mercantile Marines of most countries our own Admiralty have recently shown what little importance they attach to this method of training young sailors by abolishing the old sailing training brigs which served such a useful purpose in providing the fleet with men efficiently trained in all branches of seamanship. Whether the action of the Admiralty in dispensing with that part of a sailor's training is a wise one time alone will prove, but meanwhile it is interesting to note that several of the sea powers are paying a good deal of attention to the advantages a sailing vessel training offers, foremost among them, Germany, which has recently fitted up several seagoing training ships. While England has had her training ships for more than a century and has now only the two Mercantile Marine training ships Conway and Worcester, our Teuton neighbours are resolved to give training ships a thorough trial and through the efforts of the North German Lloyd an association for furthering this object was formed in January, 1900. The seat of the new association, we see from a well got up pamphlet, compiled by the authority of this body by Dr. L. Stettenheim, was first at Berlin. It was soon removed, however, to Oldenburg, the residence of the protector of the association, the Grand Duke Frederick Augustus of Oldenburg, one of its most energetic promoters. The association started with the purchase of a fine boat, which was transformed into the first German training ship, Grossherzogin Elisabeth, from the Tecklenburg ship building yards of Geesteenunde, which have constructed the Potosi, the largest sailing craft afloat, and are now building the still larger Preusser. It had at first been suggested that a hulk should be selected, to lie at anchor in Flensburg Bay, in Schleswig, but preference was given to a sailing ship. The Elizabeth takes boys from fourteen and a half to sixteen years of age for a one year's course; a second year for further instruction is granted to clever boys. When the 115 boys of the first year's cruise round the world returned in April last seven were allowed to stay for another year as cadets and sixteen as sailors; the others had no difficulty in finding employment in the merchant fleet. There were also cadets on the Elizabeth, since the demand for officers is greater even comparatively than for sailors. It was decided, however, to keep training ships for sailors and for cadets separate, and the North German Lloyd last year fitted up a four-master of 2,395 register tons, renamed the Herzogin Sophie Charlotte. As it did not prove desirable on the trip to Australia to have more than sixty cadets on one ship, a second ship was launched last April, the Herzogin Cecilie. The cadets are trained for three years, at the end of which period they join one of the company's boats for one year, and then go to a navigation school, where they will have to study for four months only. They may afterwards claim appointment as fourth officer in the North German Lloyd, but are not obliged to enter the service of that company.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS AND CONSCRIPTION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Standard" has discovered some interesting facts about the Russian peasant, and his capabilities for the life of a soldier. If his descriptions are correct it would appear that the mouzhik of Russia is not so well off as the Indian who gains his livelihood by tilling the soil. A report issued by one of the Medical Commissioners for the Government of Kieff harps on the "deplorable physical decadence" noticeable among the peasant conscripts during the last decade. Recruits as a class are characterised by stunted stature, imperfect development, contracted chest and generally premature debility. It is easy to find the cause of this: it is poverty lack of absence, improper nourishment, and the absolute absence of any attempt to follow hygienic rules in their daily life. Year by year the number of recruits called up has to be increased for the simple reason that the rejections by the medical inspectors are so numerous. Even as matters stand at present men are accepted, who a year or two ago, would not have been looked at twice. It is to be presumed that whatever the conditions of service may be in Russia for the private soldier the life a soldier leads is at any rate tolerably healthy, and the food he is served with is tolerably wholesome, but the mouzhik's horror of conscription is more intense than that of the peasants of any other European country. Why this should be so it is not easy for one to understand. In the first place the Russian peasant's food is an abominable conglomeration of pickled vegetables—our cabbage, gherkins, beetroot, etc., with very coarse an impure black bread and potatoes. The terms of his agricultural service are little better than prison life. He has not even time to wash himself and it is only on high days and holidays, when he knows what it is to live. One would have thought that he would have been absolutely regardless of the result of the annual conscription tirage, but the fact remains that he is horrified at the very thought of being included in the unlucky roll of names which will proclaim him willy-nilly a soldier of the Czar, and his relief is immense when the tirage is over and he is allowed to proceed undisturbed with his life of drudgery and servitude in the fields. The annual conscription with its continually increasing number of rejections is continually forcing upon the notice of the Imperial Government of Russia how benighted, degraded and impoverished the condition of the Russian peasant is, and the correspondent already alluded to is of the opinion that sooner or later the question must thrust itself upon their earnest consideration.

MERCANTILE CRUISERS.

SINCE the scare which arose out of the shipping amalgamations a month or two ago, the Admiralty seems to have been undergoing a general revival. Not the least interesting of the many reports which have been issued recently in respect of almost all branches of the fleet is one containing suggestions in respect of mercantile cruisers. The object of the Committee was to enquire as to how and at what cost mercantile vessels can be secured which will secure greater speed, be capable of carrying an armament of at least 4·7 in. guns, be sub-divided as under the present system, possess a steering gear below the water line, and which when once subsidised shall not be transferred to a foreign flag without the consent of the Board of Admiralty. In regard to the problem of the steering gear it was recognised before the Committee undertook its investigations that the cost would be very heavy, and the condition was not absolutely insisted upon. The foreign flag question which apparently has occupied a good deal of the Committee's attention has evoked a suggestion to the effect that it would be necessary to guarantee the subsidy for a term of ten years, or as an alterative to make graduated annual payments, the amount being high in the earlier years and diminishing annually according to the diminishing value of the ship. It is also thought that the desired security may be obtained by the promulgation of a scheme by which during the term of subsidy the Admiralty would be the registered owners of not less than thirty-three sixty-fourths of the vessel, the management and profits being left wholly to the company and legal security being taken that all owners' obligations should appertain exclusively to the company. The suggestion does not appear to possess any great degree of originality and it of course entails enormous cost, without apparently offering the full return which the Admiralty would require. It practically amounts, as far as one can see from the meagre details at present available to the building by the Admiralty of a Mercantile Fleet, to be run by a private company for their own use and profit. More than fifty per cent. of the cost of building will be borne by the Admiralty and apparently the interest on a large percentage of the remainder of the capital expenditure will be paid by the Admiralty in the subsidisation of the vessel. Thus a 20 knot steamer will cost £350,000 to build, and £9,000 annually to subsidise, a 26 knot vessel £1,250,000 to build and £204,000 to subsidise. It is interesting to note that the Committee are of opinion that all merchant vessels are structurally strong enough to carry 4·7 guns.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer China from Europe, were Lord Lamington, and the Hon'ble G. T. Fulford.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, added Rs. 3,50,000 to Reserve Fund, Rs. 50,000 to Pension Fund, and carried forward Rs. 3,46,346.

AMONGST the passengers who left on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's steamer Arabia for Europe, were the Count and Countess Dennequiss and Commander H. S. Black, Port Officer, Bombay, and Mrs. Black.

THE Seistan Boundary Commission will, we understand, leave Quetta about the 10th January and will take the Helmand route.

IT is not at present intended to open up the Thall-Idak route through the Kabul Khel country, but a permanent Militia post may be established at Gumatti.

The "Indian and Eastern Engineer," 31 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, has issued their big blue Year Book for 1903, the eleventh year of its issue. The publication has been carefully edited and brought up to date. It gives an immense amount of information, local, Indian, scientific and universal, and supplies blank pages for memorands, besides ample room for a diary interleaved with good blotting paper. Advertisers have utilised all its pages, and the whole is excellently printed and well got up in every way.

COLLECTORS of butterflies have discovered a worse ill than the "breaking on the wheel" of their favourites. Men with much ingenuity and no conscience make butterflies to order. That is to say, they take the commonest specimen, veneer him over with a thin paste, and then so deftly apply delicate metallic powders of various colours that the mother of that same common or garden butterfly would not know it from a real and wonderful red admiral or other choice specimen. There is a great flutter among the museums and private collections.

ENGLISH and French newspapers having attributed the fact that German coal is being sold in Paris at a lower price than French coal of a similar class, to the Prussian State Railways refunding to coal exporters a portion of the freight as secret rebate, the semi-official "Reichsanzeiger" declares that the current published freight rates for the conveyance of Westphalian and Aix-la-Chapelle coal to Paris are such that coal can as a matter of fact be delivered in the French capital at the prices in question. It is further pointed out that secret rebates are prohibited by law in Germany.

Questions having been raised on the subject of the decision of the French maritime authorities to allow women to act as sailors in the Channel fishing smacks, the Minister of Marine has addressed a circular to all the French port officials, in which he says:— I have to inform you that this question must be replied to in the affirmative. There is no legal interdiction preventing women being upon the roll of a ship's equipage. It follows, therefore, that they cannot be excluded from the exercise of navigation. Women cannot navigate as captains, but according to the French law, they cannot be prevented from embarking as members of the crew.

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

THEIR QUALITIES AND ATTRIBUTES.

(BY AN OLD FOGEY.)

Of the making of clubs there is no end. Every class and category, every phase of thought, every profession, every trade has its representative gathering-place; the softer sex will not be left behind and the number of ladies clubs is for ever increasing. A full and exhaustive list of the clubs "in being" would epitomize the social movements of the past century. The political clubs are of endless variety; some have fallen away from their high estate and no longer strictly limit membership according to political creed, for many men in these latter days will change their coats sooner than their clubs, even at the mandate of the more orthodox committee. There are degrees, distinctions more strongly marked, in the purely social clubs. A few stand pre-eminent, of assured rank and of universally admitted good tone: after them comes a long tail of merely respectable mediocre establishments. It is counted a great honour to belong to the Marlborough, because election to it is impossible without the imprimatur of its august founder when Prince of Wales. The Royal Yacht Club stands on an even higher pedestal, because the King's backing would hardly impose an unwelcome candidate upon the club. The Travellers', again, has a reputation of being one of the most select and exclusive constituencies in London Clubland. The qualification of mileage travelled is not pressed too far, and it attracts the most notable people in the world. It is not held in such high esteem by all, if we are to believe the story told of the porter of the Reform Club next door who, when asked if he could point out the Travellers' declared he knew no club east of his own—supercilious ignorance which applied also to the Athenæum, the Senior and the Junior United Service, the Union, and the Garrick.

The severe eclecticism at the ballot-boxes serves to maintain the tone and character of many well-known clubs. A man must be hall-marked and well backed to pass the portals of Brooks', Boodle's, White's, and the Windham. There is not much "pilling" at them, but the euphemistic phrase "candidate withdrawn" is tantamount to rejection without inflicting a slap in the face. No one would come up for the St. James's, that cosmopolitan club, famous for its salads and its wine cellar without the needful qualification for being associated with diplomacy, or in the first flight of the Upper Ten. Mr. Richard Harding Davis had told the world all about the Beefsteak, of which he was once an honorary member; but all the world knew always that this, the smallest house with the longest list, was pre-eminently exclusive, as it is bound to be when every member ex-officio knows every other member, where no introductions are necessary, and the conversation is always general. Distinction in any field is the only sure passport to the Athenæum, but many insignificant and inoffensive people may creep in by dint of waiting, and the personal obscurity that saves them from adverse votes at the ballot. The members have a cheerful knack of showing their feelings very forcibly, and now and again will blackball men handsomely for no more reason than dislike to a profession, or that an individual has been taken an grippe by members because he has been too outspoken, is too advanced in thought, or unconventional in conduct. The club has with much astuteness secured its continuity as the home of light and leading by the special admission of great personages: Cabinet Ministers, eminent ecclesiastics, Royal Academicians, historians, novelists, distinguished soldiers and sailors; so that its fortunate members may sit one day next to Mr. Chamberlain at his frugal lunch, and on another see a bishop in his apron, but with his coat off, playing billiards. It is a club so staunchly conservative that, although it has recently tolerated a lift, it still rejects the telephone, and will not admit strangers within its gates. It is comfortable enough in the quiet, somnolent way that is content with the old fashioned and traditional usages. One or two stories are still preserved, telling of the quaint way in which it was governed. A wild and reckless young member of fifty once asked for a glass of gin-and-water, and was told by the waiter that the spirit in question was not on tap in the club. After earnest remonstrances the committee consented to allow the gin to be provided: but it was set apart for the member who had the low taste to like it, and labelled "Captain——'s bottle." On another occasion a member at dinner permitted himself to condemn the wine as corked, but the wine butler forthwith came up saying, "Corked, sir? Pardon me, the members always leave it to me to say whether a bottle is corked."

Clubs akin to the Athenæum, but with less pretension, are the Garrick, the Arts and the Savile. The first is par excellence a sociable as well a social club; it lives upon old traditions, but does its best to maintain them. The status of the ancient house in Covent Garden was unique. It had a character and a cachet never equalled by any club of its class: memories of the great masters, of Thackeray and Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Macready, Charles Mathews, and the rest still hang about the more showy residence in Garrick street, which our contemporaries preserved, and which will in turn be handed on to the next generation. The "Saturday Suppers" of the Garrick when Henry Irving, Johnnie Hare, Pinero, Marshall, Beerbohm Tree, W. L. Courtney, Joe Knight are present, will be as famous by and by as the old smoking-room in which Archdeckne, the original of Foker, and "Assassin" Smith, son of Sydney Smith, were always to be seen and heard. The Arts and the Savile were in their inception the chosen home of working journalists and of painters on their promotion, musicians with a fine appetite for their midday meal, of doctors without patients, lawyers without fees, of juniors of the Civil Service with small hope of reaching the topmost grades. As years pass the obscure have risen into fame. We forgot all about the now illustrious poet who danced upon the hats in the hall because he had not been allowed to find his own; of the inimitable caricaturist who, when sleeping on a sofa, was nearly burned to death by the lighted match-box in its pocket; or the eminent literateur who forgot and forgave so easily that he would write to the secretary the morning after a row, to confess "from the state of my face this morning I fear I had words last night with a member."

The cakes and ale are still on hand, even if we become virtuous. Bohemian clubs still prosper, still flourish and multiply. Some remain true to the conditions under which they were created, and are still ragged but jovial, as unspoiled as the potatoes in their jackets that flank the smoking chops and foaming flagons, the buck rarebits, the cold pork, and port wine that are their favourite viands, while others have taken to dress-suits and the entertainments of persons of the nicest consideration. One can never forget that old haunt of roystering the Raleigh, nor the story of the demure country parson who, arriving by a night train, appeared seeking breakfast, and was told by a sleepy waiter that no suppers were served after 6 a. m. The emancipation of another club which shall be nameless from the thraldom of a clique that threatened to ruin it, is a story worth recording. By an assumption of authority perfectly illegal, one half assembled in a general meeting and decreed to turn the other half out, which was presently done, and the remnant carried on afterwards very creditably. The chief risk run by these "outside" shows is that of degeneracy into devious ways, the intrusion and supremacy of evil elements, and the possible interference of the police.

The Service Clubs constitute a very notable and distinctive class. In early days, when there were but three all told, they were known to the profane by the three appellations of Cripplegate, Hellgate and Billingsgate. The first title connoted the United Service Club, the old "Senior" for which only officers of rank and mature years were eligible but which has enlarged its franchise and now accepts all who have been commissioned. The time is long past since the hall porter fiercely pursued in order to evict, a gentleman who bounded up the grand staircase three steps at a time and who seemed to be much too young and active for the "fossils' club." The second subrique was earned by the Army and Navy Club, the world renowned "Rag," originally the "Rag and Famish" so called when starvation and poverty were supposed to have been its lot, but which soon blossomed out, and became so notorious for high play that the Duke of Cambridge, then (and now) its president, intimated that unless it mended its ways he must take his name off the list—but did not) do so.

(Concluded on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

ADMISSION OF DEFEAT BY THE SULTAN.

THE ELDER BROTHER.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Advices from Morocco state that a letter from the Sultan, dated the 24th ultimo, was read in the Mosque at Tangier admitting the defeat of his forces and promising to punish the rebels as soon as possible.

It is stated that Muley Mohamed, the Sultan's elder brother, left Fez on the 27th ultimo, in command of the Sultan's army to attack the rebels.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The leader of the Morocco rebels declares that the object of the fighting is to enthrone Muley Mahomed, the Sultan's elder brother, who was imprisoned at the Sultan's accession.

It is stated that the Sultan has now released Muley Mahomed and restored his dignities.

Lack of provisions compelled the rebels to raise the siege at Fez.

SOUTH AFRICA.

AN ANTI-BOND PARTY.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

A party is being organized among the influential Dutch to counteract the influence of the Africander Bond in Natal and the Transvaal.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

STANDS BY HIS GUNS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Belmont Castle, said that he stood by every word he had said in criticism of the war. He regretted nothing and was not aware that any harm had been done.

He had never attributed barbarous intentions or evil purposes to anyone, but pointed out that the course pursued was in its essence barbarous.

NEWMARKET ELECTION.

A LIBERAL GAIN.

At the Newmarket Election Mr. C. D. Rose, Liberal candidate, gained 4,474 votes against Mr. Leonard Brassey, Unionist candidate, who secured 3,907 votes. This constitutes a Liberal gain.

THE VENEZUELAN BLOCKADE.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

FORTY VESSELS SEIZED.

SEIZURE OF PUERTO CABELLO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The blockaders yesterday seized all the Venezuelan vessels found in the inner harbour of Puerto Cabello, and have occupied the wharves.

During the operation of the blockaders hitherto forty Venezuelan vessels were captured.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Exchange of views are proceeding between London and Berlin with regard to a proposal of President Castro that one of the South-American Republics be nominated as an arbitrator.

The Germans have seized the Custom-house of Puerto Cabello.

EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The evacuation of Shanghai has been completed.

The last force of the Germans embarked yesterday.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

SILVER vs. GOLD.

The instalment of the indemnity has been paid by China on the silver basis.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphs that all the Foreign Ministers there, except the American, have decided to present Notes to the Chinese Government upholding the claim to pay the instalments of the indemnity on the gold basis, but apparently they are disposed to effect a compromise, provided China pleads hardship instead of asserting her right to pay on the silver basis.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN ITALY.

It is stated that Sir Francis Bertie, of the Foreign Office, becomes the British Ambassador in Rome.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Captain R. P. Cobbold accompanies Colonel Rochfort, and will proceed first to Berbera, and will go thence to meet Ras Makonnen at Harrar whence it is proposed the Abyssinians will march.

A heliograph section under a British non-commissioned officer accompanies the Abyssinians in order to maintain communication with General Manning.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

The San Francisco-Honolulu section of the American Pacific cable has been completed.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SETTLEMENT.

PROTECTIONIST DUTIES.

The Austro-Hungarian settlement provides for the establishment of highly protectionist duties on grain and manufactures and a general rearrangement of the tariff with a view to negotiating new commercial treaties. Great Britain and the United States are seriously affected, especially the former being less able to retaliate.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE VISITS ST. PETERSBURG.

...nse to an invitation given by the Tsar, ... Crown Prince will visit St. Petersburg ...night.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT LADYSMITH.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL UNION.

VISIT TO SPION KOP.

ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.

GREAT PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet, given at Ladysmith in his honour, dwelt upon the necessity for social unity which was as important as political unity.

He warned his hearers against the introduction of boycotting into South Africa and hoped that the Dutch would forget the past as readily as the British. He appealed to their patience regarding the settlement of claims for compensation. With reference to complaints of non-payment of receipts signed by British officers, Mr. Chamberlain declared this was entirely a misapprehension. Receipts, he said, signed by British officers were as good as Bank Notes.

He mentioned that the War Office had granted medals to native Chiefs who had assisted during the war.

Mr. Chamberlain has visited Spion Kop.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain yesterday travelled up the Natal Railway to Charlestown, receiving several deputations on the way.

Lord Milner joined the train at Charlestown.

The meeting of the two statesmen, who were under public observation, was most cordial and amid great public enthusiasm the party arrived at Pretoria at midnight.

INACTIVE VOLCANOES IN ERUPTION.

STREAMS OF LAVA.

The volcanoes, which were inactive, are now in eruption in Nicaragua.

Five volcanoes are issuing streams of lava in Chile.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

A fight between Bulgarians and Turkish troops has taken place at Drenovo in the district of Monastir. Fifteen of the troops were killed and wounded including the commander.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The first meeting of the Viceroy's Council is fixed for Friday, the 30th instant.

EUROPEANS DROWNED IN THE HOOGHLY.

HOLIDAY ACCIDENTS.

Three Europeans have been drowned in the Hooghly. A friend went to visit Mr. Bannerman on the steamer M... Mr. Bannerman in showing his friend the way down, somehow fell overboard, and was never seen again.

On New Year's night Messrs. Buchan and Candy, engineers at the Aratoon Jute Mills, Dum Dum, went to visit Mr. Wilson, the third officer on the steamer Orissa, with Mr. Milne, the second officer. In returning Mr. Milne fell over the gangway, and in endeavouring to rescue him the boat capsized, and Candy and Milne were drowned.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The following are the results of to-day's races :—

Bengal Stakes—Distance five furlongs.

Granny (Murphy)	1
Apricot (Ramshaw)	2
Reveille (Penton)	3

Won by four lengths ; two lengths separating second and third. Time 1 min. 6 3-5 secs.

Ganges Stakes—Distance five furlongs.

Autocrat (Baichan)	1
Winkfields Loss (Murphy)	2
Metal Wing (Robinson)	3

Won by two lengths ; half a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 3 3-5 secs.

Kedleston Stakes—Distance, R. C.

Cretonne (Robinson)	1
Yalimba (Baichan)	2
Ritual (O'Neil)	3

Won by two lengths ; a head separating second and third. Time 2 mins. 57 secs.

Club Stakes—Distance five furlongs.

Perfect (Smith)	1
Toppy (Baichan)	2
Moccassin (J. Butlin)	3

Won by a length ; half a length dividing second and third. Time 1 min. 6 2-5 secs.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

There was an increase of 1,579 persons in receipt of famine relief in the British provinces and native States of India during the week ending the 20th ultimo as compared with the preceding week. The total number employed on relief works was 3,958, while those in receipt of gratuitous relief numbered 11,828, making a total of 15,786. Of this number only 903 were inhabitants of native States.

EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The approximate gross earnings of Indian railways up to the 20th ultimo show a deficit of Rs. 62,88,209 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The railways which make up the bulk of this deficit are the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula system, and the Rajputana Malwa Railway, whose earnings during the period under notice decreased by Rs. 42,36,675, Rs. 10,97,802, and Rs. 26,55,921, respectively. The decreases on other lines are much smaller in amount.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague seizures in India during the week ending the 27th December totalled 21,189, the deaths numbering 15,897. Bombay Presidency gives the largest number, the seizures there having amounted to 9,3 6 and the deaths to 7,043. The Punjab suffered next in proportion, the total of seizures in that province having been 4,931 and the deaths 3,218.

TIGERS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Mr. Cameron shot a fine tigress at Mahableshwar last week. The animal measured eight feet. She left a son and her two years' old which Mr. Cameron has marked down and means to have.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

AN IMPRESSIVE STATE SERVICE.

SERMON BY THE METROPOLITAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 4.

This morning an impressive State Service was held on the Polo Ground at which the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and heads of administration, and most of the British troops in the Camp were present. The Service was conducted from the Polo Club Pavilion, where the congregation other than the troops were gathered. The troops were paraded on the ground in front of the Pavilion, and the picture of scarlet uniforms was very fine. Across the ground the massed British bands were stationed, with a choir of 450 men, aided also by the voices of 150 men in the orchestra. The Metropolitan conducted the greater part of the service, and preached an impressive sermon. The Bishop of Lahore read the Lesson which was the first epistle of Peter, Chapter two, Verses thirteen to seventeen. The bishops of Madras and Lucknow also took part, and the other officiating clergy were the Archdeacons of Bombay and Lahore and the Reverends H. O. Moore, Chaplain to the Metropolitan, F. E. F. Cole of Calcutta, C. E. De Coetlogon of the Bombay Diocese, R. M. Kerwan of Lucknow, K. E. Foster of Lahore, and P. S. Grove of the Bombay Diocese. The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught wore morning dress, but all others were in full uniform. The musical part of the Service was of especial character, and was very effective. All the chants and responses were composed by Captain Sandford, who as conductor of the massed bands has had charge of the musical arrangements of the Durbar. At the commencement of the Service the Coronation March from Meyerbeer's Prophet was played. The hymns were "O God our help in ages past" and "Fight the good fight." The Metropolitan led the prayers for the King-Emperor and the Royal family, the Viceroy and Government of India, the clergy and laity of India, the Princes and for the peoples of India. The National Anthem concluded the Service, and thereafter the bands played the Hallelujah chorus and the march from Athalie. The singing of the military choir was very effective, the voices of the men being assisted by megaphones, of which there were nearly five hundred in use. With these aids the words of the hymns were clearly heard at a very great distance.

The Metropolitan in his Sermon at the State Service said :—Amen, the heart stirring splendours and the intense human interest of this historic occasion, and as a definite element in its proceedings, we, brethren in Christ Jesus, are gathered to worship the King of Kings. We are here to thank God, and we do thank Him with all our hearts, for a hat he has given us for our King and Emperor, his health and happy Coronation, and for all the blessings with which this season of national rejoicing has been enriched. Rising beyond even this thankfulness for the gifts that we enjoy, let us lift up our hearts to the Giver as he reigns Himself in infinite majesty and ... worship Him. Let us praise Him with the praise which is most acceptable to Him, and which best becomes us to offer the acknowledgment of His unspeakable gift in the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, His son. If we left this undone, we should have failed to make our Indian celebration an adequate commemoration of what was done at Westminster. For that ceremony was an act of worship, a rite of the Christian religion, and it was such not in form only, but with a reality which made itself felt and touched the religious sense of the Empire. To this aspect of the Coronation we are bound to bear our thankful witness. For among the vast multitudes of men of many creeds who make up the Indian Empire of King Edward, we are here represented as his Christian subjects. He is proclaimed as Emperor of India by all her creeds, not least for this reason that he is the true successor of that august mother of Kings and of peoples, who in assuring her Indian subjects of the absolute religious freedom which they hold from her as an inalienable inheritage, and which rests upon a principle of Government essentially Christian, whp in making, I say, that ever memorable promise did also in words as winning as they were noble, claim for herself the title and the blessings of a Christian. If we, brethern in Christ, remember that to-day we shall certainly not lose thereby the respect rather we shall secure the sympathy of our fellow subjects who are not Christians. Of us, then, Christian subjects of the King Emperor, and servant, and soldiers of Christ Jesus, what is it that this day demands at this moment throughout the Empire of King Edward the general conscience of men is in a true sense awake. Our troubles, our efforts, our blessings, have all conspired to uplift the national heart to a high seriousness, and we in this wonderful Durbar have felt many of us such a touch of seriousness, such a call to conscience through all the pomp and the entertainments we have felt not far below the surface the presence of an immense responsibility. We experience something of what the prophet expressed by the words.—"Thy heart shall fear and be enlarged." Our hearts will at the greatness of things at the march of armies, and the pageant of nations, at the accumulated results of history, the far rolling waves of influence, at the vast promises of hope, and the vast demands of duty, this greatness of things fills us with awe. We have a share in that thrill which has moved the conscience of the empire. Our hearts are lifted up not alone by pride. Let our answer be—We lift them up unto the Lord, we acknowledge the call made upon us by these great emotions, and these great realities we Christians will try in the plain familiar words, but words how far-reaching to let our light shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

At a conference held at St. Stephens' College, Delhi, the representative Christians present from all parts of India, formed an Indian Christian Council, with Sir Harnam Singh as President and Messrs. Alfred Nundy, N. G. Wellinkar, and H. David as Secretaries.

The Government of India have approved of an addition to the regulations restricting the grant of permission to proceed to China for study to Officers only who are desirable candidates, and the nature of whose services makes it likely that they would be employed as Chinese interpreters or as Staff or Regimental Officers in the field or elsewhere where a knowledge of Chinese would be an advantage.

THE FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

THE LESSON OF THE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 3.

The display of fireworks last night was very fine, Messrs. Brock, the pyrotechnists, excelling themselves. The set pieces included portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the King and Queen. Between the pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra appeared the words "Long may they reign." Each of the portraits was loudly cheered, the presentments of the Duke and Duchess and the Imperial pair being received with the greatest enthusiasm. The fireworks were viewed by enormous crowds, the press of carriages proceeding to the neighbourhood of the Jumma Masjid was as great as on the occasion of the State entry, and the volumes of dust raised dimmed the illuminations. Every building and wall throughout the city was outlined by lights, which should have been white, but which appeared as a uniform yellow through the haze of dust. The Viceroy and his guests viewed the fireworks from the north tower of the Masjid. During the display a stand was heard to collapse, but there are no reports of anybody having been injured.

H. E. the Viceroy, this morning, made a tour of inspection of the various camps. He visited the Press and Consular camps about eleven o'clock. The representatives of the press were presented to his Excellency by Mr. Bosanquet, the officer in charge of the camp. His Excellency made solicitous inquiries after the comfort of the inmates of the camp and the facilities afforded them for the performance of their work. He was accompanied by Sir Walter Lawrence, Private Secretary, and two Aides-de-camp.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London on the 2nd and 3rd January, says that the common note of the newspaper comments upon the Durbar is that British rule in India is stable because it is just.

The "Times" observes that it may be doubted whether in its palmiest days Delhi ever beheld a spectacle more stately or more gorgeous. No other empire in the world, as Lord Curzon truly declared, could furnish such a spectacle. The King Emperor, in his gracious message, has himself explained the real secret of his power. His empire is strong because it is just and merciful, because it regards the liberties and respects the dignities and rights of all his feudatories and subjects. The keynote of British policy in India has been to conserve all the best features in the fabric of native society. By that policy we have attained a wonderful measure of success in it. We recognise an assured instrument of further triumphs in the future.

The "Morning Post" dwells on the importance of so educating public men as to qualify them to understand India's problems. Every university in the kingdom should have professors of Indian languages, history, and geography. It continues "there are more Mahomedans in India than in Turkey, Persia, or Arabia. England ought to have her great high school of the language and law of Islam where British and Indians alike could study Mahomedan law, which so many Indian Courts have to administer. In the same way the study of the languages and institutions of Hindustan and southern India, should be liberally encouraged."

The "Standard," after remarking that assigning to the 9th Lancers the privilege of acting as the escort to the Duke of Connaught was a considerate and graceful act which the regiment will never forget, says that a reference to the many powers and potentates that have wooed India may appear fanciful, though it was inevitable in the neighbourhood of Delhi, but when Lord Curzon goes on to claim that only one has gained her trust, and explains the firm allegiance of the people of the distant throne by their confidence that the power of great Britain is, and will continue to be, exercised with equity and benignity, he throws an essential truth into a pleasantly epigrammatic form.

The "Daily Graphic" remarks that there have been conquerors of India before the British, but only to their strong arms has it been vouchsafed to give law to the whole of the mighty peninsula. To realise what this means is not easy ; but if anything could bring it home to the consciousness of the people of India it would be the gathering together of the hereditary rulers and other representatives of all races and sects which people the peninsula. It is this which justifies the holding of the Durbar. Lord Curzon and his advisers have displayed a high degree of political wisdom insisting that the lessons should be clothed with dignity and pomp befitting its colossal significance.

The "Telegraph" says that from Delhi and from India word pictures of the wonderful scene will travel far and wide over the continent of Asia. Centuries must elapse before the East ceases to remember to speak of the morning of New Year's Day, 1903.

The "Daily News" admits that this vision of splendour and pomp and pride of possession is just the thing to appeal to the man in the street. Lord Curzon knows that, for he is as asute in these matters as Mr. Chamberlain himself, and has his eye on London as well as Calcutta. The touching scene when the survivors of the mutiny entered the amphitheatre must have brought the mind back from pomps and vanities to profound problems with which our ruler in India is beset and which elephants and processions do nothing to elucidate. It was fitting in Delhi, which was the scene of that stupendous lesson, we should have this reminder as a just warning for the future. It was our insular pride, the stupity of our methods, which brought the great disaster upon us. If our rule in India is not based on justice and on broadening the sympathy with the people, our prestige will not be sustained by shows.

The "Chronicle" thinks that the material prosperity of India is what needs to be attended to in order to bring British rule up to the level of its aspirations. The margin of subsistence, so far as the masses are concerned, is dangerously narrow, and high taxation and dangers of famine are the two evils which have most to be combated. The "Chronicle" believes Lord Curzon is fully alive to this responsibility.

The Aligarh Association gave a reception in honour of the Durbar which was attended by a large number of guests. Sir Charles Lyall delivered a speech on the occasion, and congratulations were cabled to the Viceroy.

An "Ordinance" published at Pretoria confers a copyright for seventy-two hours on press telegrams received from outside the Transvaal.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 4.

Last night the Grand Chapter of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire was held in the Diwan-i-Am for the investiture and decorations of the new members of the Order.

The ceremonial was imposing and picturesque, but to the onlooker the gathering was much more interesting than the formalism. The splendid hall of the audience was crowded with a brilliant and glittering throng of officers in full dress and ladies in the loveliest of gowns and ornaments. The display of jewels and the wealth of colour were superb. When the Grand Master was seated the Duke of Connaught sat on his right. The investiture ceremony was then proceeded with. His Highness the Raja of Cochin was first invested with the regalia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. He was conducted by the Secretary of the Order, the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, and two junior Knights Commander to the front of the dais where he made a reverence to the Grand Master. The Sovereign's grant conferring the dignity having been read, his Highness was conducted to the table where one junior Knight Commander decorated him with the riband and badge and the other Knight decorated him with the Order. His Highness was then robed with a mantle, and being conducted back to the dais the most solemn part of the ceremonial was performed. This was the investiture with the collar of the Knight Grand Commander by the Grand Master, who addressed to him an admonition, and then placed the collar round the neck of his Highness. The new Knight Grand Commander then retired, making suitable obeisance. For the investiture of the Knight Commanders the gentlemen were conducted to the dais in fours. Those who were to be knighted were brought separately before his Excellency who dubbed them Knights in the traditional fashion. The Star of India investitures occupied a considerable time. After they were concluded the Grand Master, with his attendants, the Duke of Connaught, the Raja of Nabha, the Maharaja of Jaipur, and the Maharajah of Travancore, left the Chapter Hall in procession for the Robing Room. Here the Grand Master and his Royal Highnes exchanged the robe and insignia of the Star of India for those of the Order of the Indian Empire, and the procession returned into the hall with the same music and ceremonies as on the first occasion. With due ceremonial three Knights Grand Commanders and eighteen Knights Commanders were invested and twenty-six Companions were decorated with the insignia of the Indian Empire. At the conclusion of the Chapter the members of both Orders formed a procession similar to that which entered the hall in the beginning, but in reverse order. The playing of the National Anthem as his Excellency reached the Assembly Room closed the picturesque proceedings.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT DELHI.

At the Assault-at-Arms in the amphitheatre yesterday the 15th Bengal Lancers won the Viceroy's ... with an aggregate of 94 points. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry were second with 77 points.

The 4th Bombay Cavalry and the 8th Bengal Lancers gave wonderful exhibitions of riding feats, and there was some interesting club swinging by the 15th Sikhs.

Quite the finest feature of the display was a musical drive by "P" Battery, R. H. A.

The show concluded with an exhibition by the gymnastic staff and special classes.

Thre was a large gathering, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

THE CASE OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

LETTER FROM COLONEL LEGGE, M. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should like to make a few remarks upon the statement by the Government of India on the 9th Lancers' case, published in your columns on the 2nd November last.

Although there are some discrepancies and omissions, this statement does not differ materially from those which have appeared in the Press ; but the unfortunate death of a punkah coolie is most unfairly introduced in order to prejudice the case, since it is admitted that this case was disposed of by the Civil Court.

The court of enquiry, to which exception is taken, was assembled immediately upon the Commanding Officer being informed of the statement made by the injured native, and could only consist of officers of the regiment, as a commanding officer has no power to detail officers for duty who are not under his command.

It is further stated that when a second Court, composed of independent officers, assembled on May 5th, it was too late to ascertain the truth.

If there was any evidence at all, apart from the statement of the injured man himself, it must have been equally available on May 5th as it was a few weeks earlier ; and that there was no evidence is borne out by the fact that the further enquiries made by the General commanding the district proved abortive.

The punishment inflicted on the regiment for a crime which cannot be proved affects not only two suspected men, but about 500 others, who are under no suspicion; and in addition to these it affects a draft of 108 men who were on the high seas on their way to India at the time the assault was committed, and a further draft of 100 men who sail for India this month while those returning to England during the present trooping season (among whom may possibly be the suspected men) will escape that portion of the punishment which is unexpired at the date of their embarkation.

Was there ever such a travesty of justice?

The Government of India say that this punishment is inflicted because the 9th Lancers lie under the stigma of concealing a criminal assault leading to the death of a defenceless native committed by a man or men of the regiment.

This is a cruel and senseless accusation to make against a number of brave and honourable men, and is entirely without justification.

The charge, which cannot be substantiated, should be immediately withdrawn, and the punishment should be cancelled.

The determination of the Government of India to put down assaults on natives with a strong hand is worthy of all sympathy, but it ought not to be marred by a high-handed act of injustice to British soldiers, upon whom the retention of our Empire in India ultimately rests.—Yours, &c.,

HENEAGE LEGGE,

House of Commons, December 17th, 1902.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, commander C. F. Fletcher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 31st December. She brought the undermentioned details :—Lieutenant Butler and 20 men rank-and-file, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, and 4 men, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

All races, sailed on Saturday, the 3rd January are null and void owing to there being no wind.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

THE VENEZUELAN IMBROGLIO.

There is practically a consensus of opinion this in this matter Lord Lansdowne has committed his first great mistake since he succeeded the more cautious Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that it behoves his Majesty's Government to find a way out of the impasse they have so blindly entered with all the speed imaginable. A rather bad effect has been created by the tone of levity which Lord Lansdowne chose to adopt in the reference he made to the situation in his speech at the dinner of the United Club a week ago, for which he was not unnaturally called to account in the House of Peers. Such unseemliness is not worthy of Lord Lansdowne though it would not be surprising in some of his colleagues. The publication of a selection of the official papers on Monday has not lessened in any way the objections felt by the country to the policy of the Government, though the correspondence refutes the charge of Extremists that we have embarked on this perilous enterprise solely in the interests of the bondholders. On paper, at all events, the Government are able to make a good case against the egregious President Castro, but the average man asks how it is possible to extract blood from stone, and what is the use of going to war with a power on whose territory you decide not to put foot. The futilities of a person like Mr. Schwann who was, unluckily for themselves, allowed by the Opposition to initiate Monday's debate in the House of Commons may be passed over; but such arguments as Sir Robert Giffen puts forward in his much-discussed letter to the "Times" cannot and ought not to be ignored. There are no pro-Venezuelans in the country. For President Castro and his countrymen, not even Mr. W. T. Stead could get up any sympathy. The joint operations in Venezuelan waters are unpopular in England, not because we are dealing with a trumpery little Republic, but because we are, by co-operating with Germany, running the risk of embroiling ourselves with the United States. Much better, says the average man, if it was necessary to teach the Venezuelans a sharp lesson, to have done so alone and not in conjunction with a country which hates us (I do not use too strong a word), and is anxious to do all it can to thwart us in every field where our activities are displayed. Surely it is contended we are strong enough to act in a matter of this sort alone. Sir Robert Giffen asks if anything can be worse than our association with Germany of all countries in the world in this "fatuous business" as he styles it. "The omens of any such association," he proceeds, are most sinister. Germany is a fatal partner, as Austria-Hungary found out in the Schleswig-Holstein business. Our own experience in China lately has been by no means satisfactory. Germany is also our deadly rival, and means an attack upon England at a convenient opportunity. If we had desired to furnish a keen and unscrupulous rival with innumerable occasions for a casus belli we could not have taken a step more likely to suit their purpose than to form a partnership such as we have now done to attain an illusory object, and from which we seem to be pledged not to withdraw except with our partner's consent."

That there is danger besides of Germany involving us in trouble with the United States goes in his opinion without saying. "German protestations that no territory is desired are worthless. In the economic condition of Germany territory is very much a desideratum if it is not actually desired, and especially territory like that of Venezuela, where in spite of its situation at the Equator there is, by reason of the mountainous nature of the country, much fertile land suitable for European settlement, while there are rich mining districts calling for expert exploitation. Given a suitable opportunity, Germany has every motive to convert a temporary into a permanent occupation of such territory, and the hostility of the United States, especially if Germany had England for a partner, would not present ... A have made these rather long quotations because they give the views of one who is not a party politician, and who although he may not know everything about finance, is a clear thinker and the representative of the most cultivated opinion in the country. The only pleasant feature in this "fatuous business" is the attitude of the American people towards this country. Their belief in our good faith is only equalled by their distrust of Germany—a distrust which no amount of protestations from Berlin, and such protestations are numerous, seems able to allay. Very many of our American cousins and not a few of ourselves have a rooted conviction that though joint action was mooted—by Germany—as far back as July, it was only during the Kaiser's visit to England, and as the result of that visit that our Government were persuaded to take the final step. The papers presented to Parliament show signs of hasty preparation, and are not as complete as they ought to be. Still apart from money claims on which no precise information is vouchsafed, the Government seem to have told us all there is to be told about the other charges against the Venezuelans. Eight cases of complaint are specified: four relating to 1901 and four to the present year. The first case mentioned is the seizure on the island of Patos by the Venezuelan warship of four boats, one of which belonged to a British subject. Half of the passengers and crew were deported, and the rest left behind without food or water. This occurred in January, 1901. Next month one John Craig, a British subject and Trinidad fisherman was beaten at Patos, deprived of his boat, and with his companions left on the island. On other occasions, the Maria Theresa, British owned, was seized and burnt ; the Pastor fired on in British Waters ; the sloop Indiana seized and detained ; another vessel destroyed ; and the British ship Queen seized on the high seas. Perhaps the worst case of all is that of the British sloop Rucer. After being dismantled by a squall she was boarded by armed Venezuelans who stripped the crew of all they possessed. Subsequently when the vessel arrived at Carupano it was confiscated by the Customs authorities. With regard to the Pastor it is pointed out that she was possibly engaged in a smuggling venture, but that this in no way justifies Venezuela's assumption that Patos belongs to the Republic and her renewed violation of British territorial waters.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH AND BRITISH WORKMEN.

The insignificant portion of the British people who inhabit these isles are sometimes inclined to think that Australians, in spite of all they say about their loyalty, are not as friendly to the mother land as are Canadians. This feeling will, it is to be feared, be rather strengthened by the extraordinary treatment meted out to a handful of workmen imported to the Antipodes. These men, it will be remembered, were absolutely refused a landing in Sydney as if they were so many hated Asiatics unworthy to breathe the same air as the flower of the English race. The reason of the exclusion was that they came under the provisions of some narrow-minded act of the Commonwealth Legislature forbidding the importation of workmen unless possessed of skill not to be found in Australian mechanics! The occupation of the British aliens subjected to this inhospitable behaviour is that of hat-making, and after being confined on a steamer for a week or more they have been at last graciously, or rather ungraciously, permitted to put their feet on the sacred soil of Australia. Sir Edmund Barton, whose gushing speeches in England a few months ago so profoundly moved us, has somewhat reluctantly decided that these men shall not be sent back to England, and they are allowed to remain, because there are not artisans in Sydney who can do the work for which the Englishmen were engaged. It is only fair to say that a section at all events of our Australian cousins do not approve of a piece of legislation so foreign to the ideas that prevail at home ; but they are only a section and not perhaps a very influential section. The Labour Party, in whose interests this exclusive enactment was passed, are not likely to allow it to be repealed, and it is evident from Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. D. A. Thomas that the Home Government are quite aware of that fact. Mr. Thomas is an unstarred question asked whether, as the existing Australian law appears contrary to the Imperial spirit shown in the resolutions passed at the London Conference of Colonial Premiers, the Prime Minister would suggest that it be modified, and that in all future legislation directed towards the consolidation of the Empire, equal treatment shall be reserved for the mother country. Mr.

Balfour's reply was extremely diplomatic, as in the circumstances it was bound to be; after pointing out that the six hatters have now been permitted to land, Mr. Balfour said :—"The Law makes no discrimination against the Mother Country ; and as the policy of excluding contract labour is entirely a matter for the Australian Parliament, his Majesty's Government are not in a position to suggest any modification of it." This is the right hon. gentleman's official statement ; one would like to hear his private opinion on an incident so eminently calculated to promote Imperial Federation.

THE AGREEMENT WITH HYDERABAD.

One of the very last acts of his Majesty's Government before the Prorogation was to lay upon the table of the House of Commons the agreement that has been come to with respect to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Why this should not have been done earlier in the session I cannot say ; and some people are inclined to think (perhaps erroneously) that the presentation of the agreement has been purposely delayed in order to avoid any embarrassing discussion in Parliament. I doubt, however, if such precautions were needed, although one never knows what to expect in these days, when the men who put themselves forward in the House of Commons as critics of Indian affairs are for the most part so mischievously incompetent. It is greatly to be regretted that the present House of Commons is exceptionally weak in men who really understand Indian questions. As to the House of Lords things are not any better though the hereditary chamber certainly is not troubled with the presence of men like those who in another place bore their fellow-members by unintelligent attention to matters concerning India, and who are largely reponsible for the emptiness of the Legislature when the affairs of our Indian Empire are under consideration.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.

Mr. Gibson Bowles is more than ever a thorn in the side of the Government. Lately his thirst for information has included such delicate topics as the distribution of honours. The other day he put a question about the Victorian Order, and was curtly answered by Mr. Akers Douglas, the new Home Secretary. But Mr. Bowles is not the kind of man to be put off with a rebuke from a Minister of Mr. Akers Douglas's calibre. Some days later Mr. Bowles put down the following unstarred question arising out of Mr. Akers Douglas's reference to the Sovereign :—

"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury, in view of the statement by the Secretary of State for the Home Department that the grant of decorations and orders rests solely with his Majesty the King ; will he state whether his Majesty's Ministers hold themselves as having no duty to advise his Majesty on such matters, and no responsibility for such grants." Mr. Balfour has answered :—"There are certain decorations, for example, the Royal Victorian Order, which are absolutely at the personal disposition of the Sovereign. As regards others, there seems to be nothing to add to what I have already said in answer to the honourable member on the same subject." It will be noticed that Mr. Balfour refers to Mr. Bowles as "the honourable member" not "my honourable friend," as is usual when a Minister is talking about one of his supporters. But Mr. Balfour may think that Mr. Bowles is a supporter with a difference or rather with many differences. However, he is one of the most notable members of the House, and I do not know what that assembly would do without him.

THE EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.

I am able to make an announcement of some importance to Anglo-Indians anxious to have their children educated for the public schools and Universities under circumstances in which complete guardianship and the utmost possible care of health will be combined with a first-class education—classical, mathematical, and technical. The Rev. R. Arnold Edgell, M. A., of University College, Oxford, whose name is familiar to many Anglo-Indians as the son of Sir Henry Lawrence, Private Secretary at Lucknow, and the friend of [illegible] as the son-in-law of Sir Joseph Taylor, is about to take over charge of Sywell House School, Llandudno, and to reorganise it, with the assistance of lady teachers as well as gentlemen teachers, for the preparation under arrangements, combining the advantages of home and school life, for the preparation of the sons of Anglo-Indians and of English gentlemen in all parts of the Empire, for the public services, and the public schools and universities. Mr. Edgell greatly distinguished himself for many years as Head Master of the Modern Side of Westminster School, when the Rev. Dr. Rutherford was Head Master of the School, and Dr. Bradley was Dean ; and he holds the highest certificates from both these gentlemen and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sywell House is a modern mansion, built in the most substantial manner and with the best known sanitary arrangements, and is situated on the slopes of the Great Orme, within 300 yards of the sea. All sorts of playgrounds are attached to the house, such as Fives Court, Giant Stride, Cricket field, and Football and Hockey grounds. Rooms are also provided for carpentry and turnery, and photography ; and every provision has been made for gymnastics and swimming. The air of Llandudno is well known as dry and bracing and absolutely free from fog. It is in fact admirably adapted as a place of residence for children first arriving from India and other tropical countries, or for children generally of delicate health. Mr. Edgell is prepared to take entire charge of children whose parents do not desire to make separate arrangements for their charge during the school vacations. The year is divided into three terms of 13 weeks each ; and the holidays are four weeks at Christmas, four weeks at Easter, and seven weeks in the summer—or fifteen weeks altogether. Beside the certificates already named, Mr. Edgell has a list of references which includes such names as the Bishop of Coventry, the Rev. H. A. Turner, Head Master of Rugby, the Dean of Lincoln, Canon Roberts, the Rev. A. W. Heard, Head Master of Fettes College, the Rev. R. S. De Courcey Laffan, late Principal of Cheltenham College, Lord Leigh, the Dowager Lady Lawrence, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Benjamin Simpson, General Van Straubenzee, General Sir Edward Williams, General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, Sir James Crichton Browne, &c.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Edward Sassoon's desire for a special inquiry into the economic effects of the closing of the Indian mints is not to be gratified. Lord George Hamilton's answer to the question asked the other night by Mr. Corbett on behalf of Sir E. Sassoon was very emphatic. "I am not of opinion," said the Secretary of State for India, "that there is any sufficient reason for instituting a special inquiry, which would of necessity be elaborate, into the economic effects either of the closing of the Indian Mints in 1893, or of the stability of exchange which that measure was intended to produce, and has produced. Those effects, so far as I am able to judge of them, appear to me to be, on the whole, eminently satisfactory." Lord George Hamilton has been asked to explain the delay in promulgating the increased rates of pay for the junior grades of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He announces that the matter required, and has received, the consideration of the Government of India. He is now in possession of their views and has communicated his decision to the War Office "with whom it rests to publish the new rates."

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE CORONATION IN INDIA.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

JEWISH FESTIVITIES.

Messrs. Aaron Reuben, Reuben Benjamin, Ezekiel Benjamin, and David Sassoon the Managers of the New Synagogue at Tantanpura Street, arranged for prayers to be held on Thursday last. The Rev. Hacham Abraham prayed and blessed the King and Queen. The Synagogue was illuminated brilliantly.

THE KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

The boys of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Khoja Orphanage were entertained at a sumptuous feast by Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the donor of the Institution, at his house in Khoja Moholla on Thursday The boys were presented with fine China silk coats and packets of sweets. The Orphanage premises were illuminated in the evening with beautifully coloured lights.

HINDU GYMKHANA CONVERSAZIONE.

In connection with the Coronation celebrations in Bombay, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, chairman of the Coronation Festivities Committee at the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, performed on Thursday the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack over the roof of the Gymkhana, which is located in the Kennedy Sea Face. At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon there was a conversazione, at which the members of the Gymkhana, with their friends and children, attended in fairly large numbers. Amusements were provided for them in the shape of a phonograph, singing, etc. The proceedings terminated with light refreshments, and those present dispersed at a late hour in the evening.

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

The pleasing entertainment provided for the masses at the Esplanade has continued to attract large crowds every day. Hundreds of people, high and low, visited the fair. At night the scene was very bright. The spiral toboggan proved a very attractive addition to the other features of the fair, and large crowds of people patronised it. On Saturday afternoon Khan Bahadur Muncherje C. Murzban, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Coronation Festivities Committee, invited the students belonging to all the orphanages, both European and native, in the city to an entertainment at the People's Fair. 266 inmates, girls and boys, from different orphanages took part. The treat was provided at the expense of the Coronation Festivities Committee, which body had also made arrangements with the Bombay Tramway Company for taking the orphans to the fair from their respective orphanages. Shortly after three o'clock the children began to arrive, of whom 26 girls and 34 boys belonged to the Byculla School, 4 girls to the Bandora Convent Orphanages, 1 boy to the St. Peter's Orphanage, 36 boys to the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, 9 girls and 60 boys to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 67 boys to the Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Ludhabhoy Ibrahim Khoja Orphanage, 49 boys to the Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel Mahomedan Orphanage, and 40 boys to the Mahomedbhoy Rowji Khoja Orphanage. Separate tables were arranged for each school in the shamiana at the entrance of the fair, where the children were treated to sweets, pastry, ices, and aerated waters. Khan Bahadur Murzban personally looked after all the arrangements and was present while the feast lasted. At the close of the feast Mr. Murzban called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and his Royal Consort. This was followed by a call for three cheers for Mr. Murzban by Mr. W. Colhon of the Byculla Schools. The orphans were each presented with a packet of sweet and were taken over the fair.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S HOME.

In commemoration of the Coronation Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimjee, J. P., on Friday declared open in the presence of ladies and gentlemen the Coronation Sewing Room for the girls of the Poor Children's Home and other helpless poor girls who did not belong to the Home. Mr. Lalji S. Mankar, barrister-at-law, was voted to the chair. Dr. Walker and Mr. S. Y. Dalvie, who were present at the gathering, made speeches eulogising the British rule, and recommending the institution to the support of benevolent gentlemen. The chairman said, among other things, that the Poor Children's Home in connection with which the Coronation Sewing Room was declared open by Rao Bahadur Vassanjee Khimjee this evening was not sectarian but for poor children of all castes and creeds. The Home was established some two years ago to teach poor children to read and write, and to train them in handicrafts to enable them to make a living, and to give succour in kind to such of the children in the Home as were really destitute. The Coronation Sewing Room was established to teach sewing work to poor girls, and the knowledge of such work was absolutely necessary to them. The knowledge of arts and industry must be spread among the people, and Lord Curzon had also expressed at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Delhi that all Chiefs and benevolent gentlemen should encourage the cultivation of arts and industry among the people. This Coronation Sewing Room had been opened in commemoration of the Coronation at Delhi of our King as Emperor of India, and he trusted benevolent persons should patronize the institution. Rao Bahadur Vassanjee Khimjee in his speech said that it was our duty to help the poor helpless children. It was indispensably necessary that sewing work should be taught to girls and the knowledge of such work would be highly useful to them to enable them to earn their bread. They should be also taught the art of cooking. Now-a-days a large number of young students passed the Matriculation Examination and the hard work they did in studying their subjects taxed their brains and told upon their health. Even if they passed the examination after such hard work they could hardly get employment. If arts and industry were taught to them, it would do them immense good, and would develop the material resources of our country. The sewing room was intended for teaching an art to poor girls, and he, therefore, hoped that benevolent persons should support it. Rao Bahadur Vassanjee Khimjee and the Chairman were then garlanded by a girl of the Home, and the gathering dispersed with a song sung by the children for the long life of the Emperor of India. It was announced by the chairman that Mr. Vassanjee gave a donation of Rs. 100 to the Home.

MOFUSSIL CELEBRATIONS.

MAMROTI.

MAMROTI, THURSDAY.

Sayed Hasan Sayed Abdul Rahiman Idroos Gadiwala, Inamdar of Mamroti, Kolaba, celebrated the Coronation day with great pomp in the Mamroti garden. There were illuminations and fireworks in the night. A flag bearing the name of his Gracious Majesty was hoisted on the Inamdar's Bagh. There was a large gathering, and after some loyal speeches a hearty prayer was offered for the long life and long reign of his Gracious Majesty.

JAMKHANDI.

JAMKHANDI, SATURDAY.

The Coronation was celebrated at Jamkhandi for two days with great eclat. On Thursday the Proclamation was read to the public. Six thousand of the poor were fed, the children were feted, the principal streets and public buildings were brilliantly illuminated, prisoners were released, and sentences of 29 prisoners were remitted. On Friday sports and wrestling matches took place. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

MAHABLESHWAR.

The celebrations here were very good, and combined benevolence with decorative effect. At 12o'clock noon the poor of over twenty-five neighbouring villages were fed in Mahableshwar. They trooped in men, women, and children. At 4-30 p.m. the Durbar was held at the new Native Library, then followed sports, and when darkness fell fireworks and illuminations made all bright and beautiful. A "pan supari" followed winding up with a "nautch." The people of Mahableshwar, young and old, rich and poor, put on new clothes for the occasion, and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves laughing, singing, shouting, and letting themselves go merrily.

NANDGAON.

NANDGAON, THURSDAY.

A Durbar was held in the Government kutchery, where the Proclamation was read by the Mamlatdar and Messrs. Shastriboa, Thathe, and Abhyankar made short speeches. Pan supari and attar gulab was distributed to the public and grain and clothes were given to the poor by Rao Saheb Mamlatdar. The Local Board Vice-President, Mr. Bapusaheb Thathe, gave "pendas" to all present. Messrs. Khursetji and Sons of Nagar also gave food to some poor people here. The G. I. P. Ry. Station-master distributed sweetmeats to the poor. The Railway Station, kutchery, and many other places were nicely illuminated.

BHATKAL.

BHATKAL, FRIDAY.

The Coronation festivities were most enthusiastically celebrated in Bhatkal town yesterday. From 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. a procession consisting of all the castes and creeds of the whole of Bhatkal Petha, with the school children, went round the town, and ultimately to the Mahalkari's Office where a Durbar was held. The Proclamation was read. Short and concise speeches were delivered by the Mahalkari and other leading gentlemen. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school boys and clothes and rice to the poor. The Mahal office, the Bazaar temples, and some private buildings were illuminated in the evening. Fireworks and bonfires were burnt, and the celebration closed with cheers to their exalted Majesties. Prayers were offered in the Chitrapur Matta, at the Shirali, and all temples and masjids in Bhatkal for their long and glorious reign and happy and long life.

DHARANGAON.

DHARANGAON, SATURDAY.

In this town subscriptions were collected, and corn and clothing distributed to thousands of the poor. Gentlemen assembled in the Kacheri compound, flags were hoisted, sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls, and the Proclamation was read amid intense enthusiasm. Afterwards pan supari was distributed. Loud cheers were given for his Majesty, and the party proceeded to Patel Anandrao Shripatrao Deshmukh's gadhi to a spacious mandap. Arches were erected and the gadhi illuminated. Portraits of the King and Queen were decorated. All castes were invited to tea and a sweetmeat party, and were entertained by a songstress. National songs were sung by the boys. A torch light procession proceeded to the Pratap Shet's mandap to an entertainment. The town was illuminated.

SHIROL.

SHIROL, FRIDAY.

In commemoration of the Coronation day a grand durbar was held in Vishnoos Mandir, the Chief presiding. The proceedings were opened by the Huzur Chitnis, and the Proclamation was read by the State Karbhari. The school children were treated with sweetmeat and books, the children sang the National Anthem, and the proceedings concluded by distribution of sugar, attar, and pan supari, and by prayers to God for long life and prosperity to the Emperor and the Royal family. Similar prayers were also held in mosques and temples. The poor were fed and clothed. All public buildings, temples, streets and palace were brilliantly illuminated, a bon-fire was kindled on the ghat, and splendid fireworks were displayed. Prisoners were released. Revenue remissions were granted to the poor ryots. Athletic and amusing sports are reserved for to-morrow. Enthusiasm and rejoicing prevailed throughout. Salutes were fired.

SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, FRIDAY.

The 1st of January, 1903, the most happy and auspicious day, was fittingly celebrated in this Taluka both at Akluj and Malsiras. A meeting was held at the former place and a Grand Darbar at the latter. Rao Saheb Pirambar, the Mamlatdar, arranged to feed about 3,000 people both at Akluj and Malsiras and clothed many of them. Melodious songs were sung by boys and girls at the meeting and the Durbar. There were illuminations and fireworks at several villages, which [illegible] mandap specially erected in the Municipal compound. The Municipal Office and the whole town were tastefully decorated with flags, arches, and bunting. The assembly proceeded thence in a grand procession with a palanquin in front in which two big pictures of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Alexandra in Coronation costumes, richly garlanded, were carried. The schools were visited, where after the boys had gone through an interesting programme of drills and gymnastics, sweets and clothes were distributed. On the return the pictures were placed on a richly decorated dais, and prayers were offered by Hindus and Mahomedans for their Majesties long life. Cooked food and clothes were freely distributed to all beggars and the poor of all castes and creeds. In the afternoon a crowded meeting was held in a pendal under the presidency of Mr. Bhagat Tahsildar and the chairman. Specially composed songs describing the merits and virtues of the Emperor were sung by the school boys. The President eloquently dwelt on the various benefits derived from the British Raj. In the evening some engaged in sports, some enjoyed the feats of dancing girls, and others attended Harikirtan. At night the town was beautifully illuminated and presented a charming spectacle. Fireworks and bon fires were displayed, and the remainder of the night was spent in viewing attractive dramatic performances. The whole day and night passed in sincere rejoicing. The festivities continue for three days more.

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SAVANTVADI.

SAVANTVADI, SATURDAY.

The Sir Desai held a grand Coronation Durbar attended by all the Mankarees, Sardars, and officers of the State. The men attending the Durbar numbered about 15,000 in all, even men from long distances coming in. The place was artistically and suitably decorated specially for the Durbar. The Political Agent read the Proclamation, and the Sir Desai made a suitable and elegant speech. All public and private buildings and places of public resort were splendidly illuminated. About 3,000 poor people were fed on the maidan in the centre of the town. Prayers were held in all churches, temples, and mosques, and great enthusiasm prevailed among all classes of people who heartily joined the Sir Desai in the Coronation celebrations. The rejoicings are not yet over as children's fete, athletic sports, dramas, and circus, exhibitions are to follow. The whole programme will take about four days to be completed.

HONAVAR.

HONAVAR, SATURDAY.

The Coronation day was enthusiastically celebrated here on the 1st instant. The principal streets and public buildings were illuminated and decorated with buntings. The portraits of their Majesties were carried in procession from the Mamlatdar's office to the Municipal school house, where they were placed on a specially erected dais, and where a Durbar was held at which all the officers and representatives of the several communities attended. The Durbar room and the spacious pendal in front of the school house were tastefully decorated with pictures, evergreens, festoons of flowers, and loyal devices. The Mamlatdar read the Royal Proclamation. Loyal speeches were delivered, and songs specially composed for the auspicious occasion sung, and the meeting terminated with hearty cheers for their Majesties and the Royal family. The programme of festivities which began with the distribution of food to the poor and sweets to children, closed with a display of fire-works. All temples, mosques, and churches were illuminated. The Durbar room was kept open yesterday, and vast crowds turned out to see the Royal portraits. All people, high and low, joined in the rejoicings.

WADHWAN.

WADHWAN, THURSDAY.

The Wadhwan State held a Durbar in the Balchandra Vilasa palace which, richly furnished as it stands, was beautifully decorated. Two to twelve saw the arrival and entry of his Highness the Thakore Saheb in a well-ordered procession of the Chief Officials of the State and also that of Khan Bahadur Hormuzji J. Antia, accompanied by the Dewan Saheb and Sir Nyayadhish, the Agency Representative. Khan Bahadur Antya Saheb read out the Royal Proclamation which the Wadhwan District Thanedar translated. His Highness then made a few remarks. The Durbar ceremony being over, a programme for observing all the days of the week as holidays was distributed to all. It comprised the following items :—1. A hundred and one guns to be fired. 2. To set free a certain number of prisoners from the Jail. 3. To illuminate the town and light bonfires. 4. To distribute sweetmeats to the boys of all the State schools, as well as to all the inmates of the Poor House and other beggars in the town. 5. To distribute prizes in sports to school boys. 6. To distribute prizes to the girls' school.

JATH.

JATH (BIJAPUR), FRIDAY.

Yesterday was a day of unanimous rejoicing throughout the State. Daybreak saw the release of sixteen prisoners. At 8 a.m. sweetmeats were distributed to all school boys and girls ; at 10-30 a.m. the Royal Proclamation was read out by the administrator in a grand Durbar held in the Inam Mala. The British Government was a most just and sympathetic Government, and that a day is looming in the future when we shall take rank with the English people in all spheres of action, and that the National Congress is the product of English education. He exhorted the people to be loyal to the throne and to those in authority under him. With the distribution of attar and pan supari the Durbar dispersed at 9 p. m.

AKALKOT.

AKALKOT, FRIDAY.

The Coronation of his Majesty King Edward was celebrated yesterday throughout the Akalko state with enthusiasm. Although the capitol of Akalkot itself is harassed with plague, which has caused the people to encamp in huts in distant jungles, they were no less ardent to join the general rejoicing in a truly loyal spirit. A parade of state troops was held on the parade ground at twelve noon. A feu-de-joie was fired, followed by a royal salute of 31 guns. Three cheers were called and heartily responded to. At 1 o'clock a Durbar under the auspices of the ever zealous and popular administrator Rao Bahadur Vithal Tikaji was held in the Anandbaug. The principal State officials, Sardars, Mankaris, merchants, legal practitioners, and the principal inhabitants attended. The Proclamation was read by the Administrator, who then, in a fitting speech, explained the importance of the occasion, wishing long life and prosperity to the Imperial Master whose rule over India he hoped would be as happpy and beneficial as that of his illustrious mother, the late Queen Empress. The distribution of attar and pan ended the proceedings. All communities offered prayers in their respective temples and mosques for the health, happiness, and long life of both their Majesties. In the afternoon thousands of poor were sumptuously fed, and clothes were given to them. The school children in all the schools of the State were given sweets. In the evening the palace and public buildings were illuminated. Bon fires were lit in elevated places. A brilliant firework's display concluded the programme.

AWAS AND ALIBAG.

AWAS, FRIDAY.

The celebrations at Awas were of a unique character. All the eleven temples and the village school house were beautifully decorated with flags and bannerettes, and illuminated with "panties." At 4-30 in the afternoon the villagers met in front of the temple of Shri Nageshwar under the presidency of Mr. Babaji Gopal, and speeches eulogising his Majesty the King Emperor and wishing him long life and a prosperous reign were made by Messrs. Gharat, Kamat, Phatak, Nazare, and others. Among other things it was hoped by one of the speakers that in conformity with ancient usages His Majesty would be graciously pleased on this auspicious occasion to command H. E. the Viceroy to reduce the salt tax and the Land Revenue Assessment. The village school children then sang the National Anthem in Marathi, the whole assembly remaining standing. A torch light procession, accompanied by musicians and followed by a large number of villagers, including children, was then formed. It passed through the main street. The distribution of sweets to about three hundred children and flowers and pan supari to the rest, and display of fireworks with ringing cheers for their Majesties the Emperor and Empress brought the proceedings to a close. Thanks are due to Messrs. Babaji Gopal, B. W. Phatak, and K. L. Datar for having arranged the whole proceedings.

AKOT.

AKOT, FRIDAY.

To celebrate the Coronation the Government Officers, Municipal members, and towns people assembled [illegible]

CHIKHLI.

CHIKHLI, FRIDAY.

A mandap was erected in the compound in front of the Cutcheri building. It was decorated with buntings and evergreens. At the entrance a splendid arch was erected with a lofty seat, where the tom tom beaters were stationed. At 12 noon Rao Sahib Nathalal J. Patil, Mamlatdar, with all officials and the Jagirdars and Desais, and Sethias of all communities and people of the town entered the mandap, and took their seats as already arranged. The Mamlatdar then read before them the Royal Proclamation and Mr. Dayabhai R. Desai made a short speech. The children of the schools of the town were called upon for the recitation of National Anthem. The recitation being over, the Rao Sahib distributed prizes and sweetmeats. At 3 p. m. the whole party accompanied by a band advanced in procession with the picture of his Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor Edward VII. On the way Rao Sahib Mamlatdar performed the opening ceremony of the library in memory of the celebration of the Coronation. It is hereafter styled to be the "Chikhli Coronation Library." The procession then went round the town paying a visit to the place where the poor were being fed. The procession then returned to the mandap whence, after the distribution of "pan spari" and bouquets the party dispersed amidst the vociferous cheers of the people. At 5 p.m. the agent of Mr. Hakun atroy Harroy Desai, Jagirdar of Chasa, invited Rao Sahib and the gentry of the town to a tea party. Mr. Khandubhai G. Desai thanked the Rao Sahib for the zeal and energy displayed in the Coronation celebration and in founding the Coronation Library. Tea, "pan supari," and flowers were distributed. At 8 p.m. all the officials Desais, and towns people reassumbled in the Katcheri mandap, wherefrom the procesion marched towards the river Kaveri where fire works had been arranged.

BASSEIN.

BASSEIN, SATURDAY.

The Coronation day was celebrated at Bassein, in Thana, with great enthusiasm. People were informed of the great event by the general official advertisement, and asked to observe the day as a gala-day. To add to the merriment there was again the great festival day Id of the Mahomedans. The programmt of the day was as it should be sweets were distributed to the English and vernacular school boys at Papadi, a suburb of the town, at 9 a.m. At 11 a.m. the English and vernacular school boys of town schools were given sweets in the local theatre. The English boys gave us to hear a dialogue from Shakespear's plays, selected by Mr. Phadnis, one of the English teachers. They sang again the Coronation Ode and the National Anthem. The public and the official audience appeared highly pleased. At 2 p.m. people went to the Mamlatdar's kacherri to hear the Proclamation read by the Assistant Collector Mr. Sale. Pan and uttar were then distributed. The function terminated after three cheers for their Majesties the King-Emperor Edward and the Empress Alexandra. Mr. Sale accompanied to see the poor fed at the kutcheri. They were fed and given a piece of cloth each. Mr. Sale, after seeing nearly 2,000 poor fed and clothed left by the evening train. Four arches were erected in the town in honor of the event on different sites. In the evening we had illumination in the public and private buildings. The illuminations were a poor show, but the managers must be excused as they had to make it up at a scanty allowance of Rs. 60 or so. The whole amount realised for the event was over Rs. 600, of which a large portion was allotted to the feeding of the poor. Though the illuminations were not very good, the Post Office, was tastefully illuminated and decorated. The Post Master was given Rs. 2-8 only, but he must have spent more out of his own pocket, The engagements then terminated with fire-works at 10 p.m.

THE JANJIRA STATE.

JANJIRA, FRIDAY.

A Durbar in honour of his Imperial Majesty's Coronation was held at Murud at 2 p.m. yesterday in the spacious hall of the State Karbari's bungalow. The bungalow was beautifully decorated with bunting, and the hall was thickly crowded with people of all ranks, castes, and creeds. Among those present were Mr. John Wallace, Civil Engineer of Bombay, Mr. Hamilton of Messrs Forbes and Co., Mrs. Hamilton, and Miss G. Osborne, who have lately come to spend their Coronation holidays here. The proceedings began with the reading of the Royal Proclamation in English, Marathi, and Urdu. A few songs in English and Marathi specially composed for the occasion were afterwards creditably rendered by some pupils of the Murud English School. The National Anthem was also sung, and after the distribution of flowers, betel leaves and scented oil, the proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for his Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor of India. The Royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the saluting battery in the Fort of Janjira, while the Proclamation was being read. There was much enthusiasm. Similar Durbars were simultaneously held in the Fort of Janjira, and in the Tehsils of Shriwardhan and Mhasla. Boys and girls attending the various schools in the State were all given sweetmeats and also portraits of their Imperial Majesties Emperor Edward VII and Empress Alexandra beautifully printed on stiff paper. Cooked and sweetened food was freely distributed among the poor of all classes. In the evening all public buildings, masjids, temples, and Post and Telegraph Offices were splendidly illuminated. Many private buildings were also lighted by their owners as during the Diwali festivals. There were also displays of fireworks at Murud, Shriwardhan, and Mhasla.

DAKOR.

DAKOR, THURSDAY,

The Coronation of his Imperial Majesty King Edward the VII. was celebrated in this town in conformity with traditions and in a manner befitting to so solemn an occasion. The programme began with an entertainment given to the children of all the boys' and girls' schools, about 600 in number, and a sumptuous dinner consisting of rich dishes prepared by Brahamins in the native style was served them at noon. In the afternoon the Coronation Proclamation was read by Dr. Kisansing at the eleemosynary institution maintained at this station by Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas, a leading member of the Ahmedabad Bar, in the presence of a large number of people who had flocked there for the purpose of witnessing the interesting ceremony. When the reading of the Proclamation was over, prizes were distributed by Rao Saheb Maneklal Narotamdas, the Receiver of the Dakor Temple, to the boys and girls who had been fed during the day at Ambawadi. Verses composed for the occasion were sung by boys at the conclusion of the prize distribution ceremony, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of nose-gays and betel-leaves to the assembled multitude. A procession consisting of an elephant and the horses and carriages belonging to the Dakor Temple, and headed by leading citizens of the town, was formed at the Ankhsetra, and was conducted to the Dakor Temple for the purpose of enabling the public to join in a special thanksgiving service which was held there in honour of the occasion. Before the service was commenced, Rao Saheb Maneklal Narotamdas addressed the congregation in a brief speech. The service was brought to an end by the distribution to the public of consecrated Sira which is much prized by all classes of Hindus. The Dakor Temple, the public roads, and the Desaibhai Bridge, which leads to the masonry enclosure, which contains the foot-prints of Shri Ranchhod Raiji Maharaj, were splendidly illuminated at night. A display of fireworks also took place. The scene which the town presented was one, the memory of which will linger long in the minds of the loyal residents of this sacred town. The poor of the town were fed by the different alms houses which abound in it, and a fine photo of his Imperial Majesty decorated with garlands was exhibited in the spacious hall where the Proclamation was read.

THE NAGPUR PARSIS.

NAGPUR, WEDNESDAY.

The 31st of December was an unusually gay occasion. The Empress Mills held its annual prize distribution to its employees. Taking advantage of the Coronation Festivities a varied programme of sports, Kindargarten, songs, &c., was put forward, in which Parsi youths and Parsi children took part. The children had the merriest time of it, what with a Xmas tree loaded with toys and sweets, and a merry-go-round, and light refreshments. Mr. Craddock, the wife of the Commissioner, assisted by Miss Gool Bazonji Mehta, gave away the prizes to the employees and the school children. Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the invited guests who included the elite of the European, Hindu, and Mahomedan communities of Nagpur, besides the entire Parsi community. In the evening the grounds near the spacious shamiana in which the gathering was held was tastefully illuminated, and the grounds were made gay with buntings, garlands, flags, Union Jacks, and loyal mottoes, in letters of gold and silver. After partaking of the good things provided in the shape of light refreshments, the guest dispersed taking with them the memory of an evening pleasurably and delightfully spent.

THURSDAY.

To-day being the day officially set apart for general illuminations the boulevards round the Jumma Tank and the Islet in it were most effectively illuminated. Fireworks were also let off from the Islet. The Empress Mills illumination was most prominent as it had extended all along their very extensive facade facing the large Jumma Tank, interspersed with arches and transparences showing their Imperial Majesties, the Royal coat of arms, loyal mottoes, &c. The transparencies were much admired by all. The most noticeable feature of the Mills illumination were the loyal mottoes picked out with oil butties, extending all over the road, which was also very gaily decorated with flags and buntings. The Parsi Fire Temple and the Parsi Club were also ablaze with lights of variegated colours and decorations, and the whole scene round the Jumma Tank was a gay one. It need hardly be said that the Mill officials were indefatigable in their exertions towards making the whole thing successful and befitting the grand occasion.

PALANPUR.

PALANPUR, THURSDAY.

All the State offices and schools are closed from 1st to 8th January. To-day was observed as a general holiday. Sweetmeats were given to all the school boys and girls here and in the Mahals. The Mahajan of the Deesa town fed all the school boys for three days (30th, 31st, and 1st.) The whole town and all the State and Agency buildings were illuminated. Fire works were displayed. His Highness remitted fines to the end of 1956 amounting to Rs. 87,000. Two prisoners sentenced to transportation for life and fifty of a short term imprisonment were released. A Durbar was held at 3 p. m. at the palace. The Sahib Jada Yanner Hussein Khan and the chief minister waited upon the Political Agent at the Residency Bungalow to take him to the palace, where his Highness received him. A salute of 11 guns was fired and the guard of honor presented arms. When all were seated the Political Agent read the Royal Proclamation, the vernacular translation of which was read by the Agency head clerk. A Royal salute of 101 guns was then fired. When this was over, his Highness read an address in Urdu, the English translation of which was read by Sahib Jada Yanuer Hussein Khan.

In reply to the address the Political Agent, Lieutenant Colonel Hydecotes, thanked his Highness on behalf of Government for his feelings of loyalty to his Imperial Majesty and Government, and admired the loyalty invariably shown by the Palanpur house, the keen interest evinced by his Highness in promoting works of public utility, his kind and sympathetic administration, his co-operation with the Agency and Government during the plague and famine time, and the various reforms introduced since his accession to the Gaddi. The Political Agent at the close of his address observed that it was in recognition of all this that Government were pleased to confer the title of G. C. I. E. on his Highness, and wished a long life to him to enjoy it.

A photo was taken of the Durbar, and the distribution of attar and pansupari terminated the proceedings. When the Political Agent left the Durbar the guard of honour presented arms and a salute of 11 guns was again fired. An evening party was given by the Agency at the Agency Bungalow to all the Agency and State servants. The Political Agent received all the leading State and the Agency officials at 9 p.m. Fireworks were displayed at 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY.

To-day the Mahomedan community headed by his Highness and the Hindu communities are to attend the mosque and temples to offer prayers. The Political Agent distributed prizes at the request of the State to school boys and girls numbering about 200 at 3 p.m. in the Palanpur Library. A fair is going to be held to-day outside the Delhi Gate. On the 5th the Political Agent will, at the request of the State, perform the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone of the "Victoria Dharmshala" at the station of Roh and of associating the name of the cart road, which his Highness has been pleased to construct recently for the pilgrims visiting the sacred shrine of Ambajee with "King Edward."

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY.

After the Proclamation parade of troops this morning almost every hour of the day saw some form of Coronation celebration in progress in the native city and the civil and military station of Bangalore. At ten o'clock public worship for the long life of the King took place in all the principal Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques. From 11 o'clock many thousands of poor were fed at various chuttrams by leading Hindu and Mahomedan philanthropists. At 12 noon a large number of prisoners were released from the Central Jail of the Mysore province irrespective of other releases in the district jails of this State. At one o'clock there was extensive distribution of clothing to the poor of all classes, and the distribution of packets of sweetmeats and largesse to hundreds of little children from the vernacular schools. At 4 o'clock a Durbar for the civil station was held in Mayo Hall where a very representative gathering of all classes was held. Mr. Lloyd, District Magistrate, read the Proclamation which was afterwards translated into Hindustani and Kanarese. The Magistrate subsequently explained the meaning of the Durbar and the great demonstrations at Delhi. Thereafter he distributed certificates of merit from the Vi

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE following Press Communique has been issued by Government in the General Department :—

Owing to the most recent orders of the Government of India regarding holidays in Government offices it is necessary to cancel this Government's Notification No. 2185 of 18th May 1878. For the future holidays in all Government offices other than the Civil Courts should be given in accordance with the principles laid down in this Resolution.

2. Subject to provision being made for urgent work, all offices, whether they deal with cash transactions or not, should be entirely closed on holidays notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. On the extra general holidays which may be granted at Christmas or on any other occasion by executive order and on local holidays referred to in paragraph 8 below, offices should be entirely closed subject to the following additional conditions :—

(i) in Bombay City and Karachi the offices of the Collector of Customs and other offices, the opening of which is required for the proper transaction of commercial business, should remain open.

(ii) Government treasuries should be kept open for the transaction only of business which the public can legally claim to have transacted on such days and of urgent Government business.

Sectional holidays authorized by Government for particular communities should be granted only to the members of those communities. No office should be completely closed on such a holiday unless so many of its employes are entitled to leave that work cannot be carried on ; conditions (i) and (ii) above apply here also.

3. The following days will be notified as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Acts, in addition to the days specified in Section 25 of the Act :—

Four days at Christmas time, the Saturday before and the Monday after Easter, and His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, one day each for Maha Shivratri, Holi, Jamshedi Naoroz, Ram Navami, Moharram, Narali Purnima, Gokul Ashtami Ganesh Chaturthi, Dassra and Khurdad Sal, and two days each for Diwali and for the Parsi New Year.

4. Three additional days will be given at Christmas time by executive order.

5. The sectional holidays allowed will be as follows :—

To Hindus.—Makar Sankrant and Diwali (one day each).

To Sunni Muslimans.—Ramzan Id (two days), Bakri 'Id (one day), Ashura (one day), Bara Vafat (one day), and Shabe Barat (one day) and (in Bombay City only) Mahim Fair (one day).

To Shiah Muslimans.—Katle Imam Ali (one day), Ramzan 'Id (two days), Bakri 'Id (one day), Ashura (one day), Katle Imam Hasan (one day) and 'Id-Mavlud (one day).

To Parsis (Shehenshahi).—Avan Jashan and Adar Jashan (one day each), and Gatha Gahambars (two days).

To Parsis (Kadmi).—Avan Jashan and Adar Jashan (one day each), Gatha Gahambars (two days), New Year (two days), and Khurdad Sal (one day).

To Jews.—Pesach (two days), Shabuoth (one day) Tishabiah (one day), Rosh Hashana (two days), Kipur (one day) and Succoth (two days).

The head of an office may, if the work of the office permits allow any person serving under him to substitute for one of the authorised holidays any other holiday observed by the community to which such employe belongs.

If a man is required to attend on a holiday, he should be given another day in its place when opportunity offers, and, if possible, a man of the religious persuasion which observes the holiday should not be called upon to work on it.

In addition to the holidays specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Resolution, other general holidays of local importance may be granted to their subordinates by officers not lower in rank than heads of districts. On such additional holidays the offices concerned shall, subject to provision for urgent work, be entirely closed ; but in no district shall more than seven of such holidays be given in a year.

HORLICK vs. LLOYD.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Buckley, on the 13th inst. the above action was in his Lordship's paper for trial, and was brought by Messrs. Horlick & Co., the manufacturers of Horlick's Malted Milk, against Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd and Co., of Leicester, manufacturing chemists, to restrain them from selling, under the name "Malted Milk Food," any food not made by the plaintiffs, and from passing off any like preparation of their as a preparation made by the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P., Mr. Ashton Cross, and Mr. Duke, instructed by Messrs. Clipsham and Ward, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., and Mr. Frost, instructed by Messrs. Dale, Newman and Hood, agents for Messrs. J. and S. Harris, of Leicester, appeared for the defendants.

On his Lordship taking his seat, Mr. Fletcher Moulton said :—" May I mention the case to your Lordship's list, Horlick v. Lloyd. I appear for the plaintiffs, who are manufacturers of the very well-known preparation called Malted Milk, and the defendants are a firm who have been selling Malted Milk Food. Neither party are anxious of have confusion, and I frankly admit that we withdraw all suggestion that there has been anything in the way of bad faith in their selling it. They consent to a perpetual injunction not to use the name of Malted Milk Food, or any other name of which Malted Milk forms part, and they agree to destroy labels and to give the names of customers. Parties have agreed to an injunction on these terms."

The Defendants' Counsel assenting, judgment was accordingly given.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all other diseases.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Bhuli Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwada	6	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	4	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	8	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	20	23	110
Same date last year	23	29	132

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all other diseases.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	9	27
C Market, Bhuli Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambhatwada	9	3	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	6	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	7
Water Division	0	0	5
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	36	23	123
Total plague deaths to date	122,084	101,503	
Same date last year	46	31	116

The fact that the Marquis of Linlithgow has been in bad health ever since his return from Australia makes the misunderstanding that led to his resignation of the Governor-Generalship all the more regrettable. It is well known that the Australian climate suited him admirably. He literally revelled in the perennial sunshine, and delighted in his holiday visits to the squatters' stations, where he donned bushman's costume and completely sank his official individuality.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs on December 12th :—

The "Zeit" hears from Constantinople that the Powers have declared, through their Ambassadors, in an identical statement to the Turkish Foreign Minister, that they take note of the proposed reforms, though they consider them inadequate, but must again urge on the Porte the necessity of these measures at least being faithfully and conscientiously carried out, in order that Turkey may be spared the consequences of an unpleasant event in Macedonia next spring, primarily the institution of control by the European Powers. The Minister promised to bring the statement of the Ambassadors to the Sultan's notice. I give this telegraphic report with due reserve, as it does not coincide with the views held here on the matter. There is, for instance, no question as yet of control by the Powers, and no joint step has been contemplated.

A RUSSIAN NOTE.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.—The "Official Messenger" of to-day publishes the following important "communique" :—

According to information received from the Near East, the state of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula is such as not to exclude the possibility of serious complications. Owing to the measures which have already been taken and to the setting in of the winter, it is probable that the disturbances in Macedonia will not for the present assume more serious proportions. Nevertheless there are many symptoms of the spread of discontent among the Orthodox population of Turkey, which is evidently preparing for a general rising next spring under the influence of various committees. This alarming situation could not but engage the attention of Russia, who has ever watched uninterruptedly over the fate of the nationalities akin to her by race. In order to put an end to a state of affairs which might lead to the most serious complications throughout the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, the Imperial Government have made appropriate representations to the Porte, and have instructed their Ambassador in Constantinople to draw up a list of reforms which, in view of local conditions, are both possible and urgently necessary in the administration of Macedonia, and strongly to advise the Turkish Government to introduce such reforms as speedily as possible, in order to improve the condition of the Orthodox population.

It must not, however, be left out of account that it is exceedingly difficult either to introduce any improvements in the administration or to secure due punishments against harsh treatment at the hands of the local authorities so long as the present circumstances continue to give the Turkish Government legal grounds for measures against their rebellious subjects. The first and principal condition for the success of efforts towards reform is that the Macedonian committees should cease from their agitation which, without attaining the patriotic end in view, only serves to withdraw the people from their peaceful occupations and to expose them to all the serious consequences of their ill-judged enthusiasm. The Imperial Government have more than once had the opportunity to express their views on the Macedonian question, and have condemned every attempt made by the Slavonic nation to secure *by force* (text cissa in the Russian text) a change in the order of things which exists at present in the Balkans and which has been guaranteed by international treaties. The Imperial Government continue to hold these views, and have judged it expedient to repeat their friendly advice both to the Servian and to the Bulgarian Governments and to point out to them how necessary it is for their own sakes to put a check on this dangerous agitation and to cooperate by all the means in their power in maintaining tranquility in the Balkan Peninsula. The Imperial Government have the right to assume that their advice will be followed by the Slavonic States which owe their freedom and their independence to the disinterested sacrifices of Russia, and that these States will have full confidence in the efficacy of the representations made by order of his Majesty the Emperor.

The firm resolve of Russia to guard against possible complications in the Balkan Peninsula has met with the complete sympathy of the other Powers. The Government of Austria-Hungary immediately instructed their representative in Constantinople to exchange views with the Russian Ambassador and to join him in making urgent representations to the Porte on the necessity of speedily introducing reforms in Macedonia. The joint efforts of the two neighbouring empires most interested in the maintenance of peace in the Near East is the direct result of their agreement of 1897, an agreement which, in all its principles and in the principles upon which it is based are faithfully observed—that is to say, so long as no arbitrary change is permitted in the order of things established by treaty in the Balkan Peninsula, so long as the tranquility so necessary to the well-being of the Christian peoples is maintained and general peace is secure.

In conclusion, the Imperial Government, which have given so many proofs of their constant desire to maintain the very best relations with Turkey, cannot but express the hope that the Government of the Sultan will take the necessary steps to put an end to every kind of outrage and cruelty, and will appreciate at their proper value the friendly representations made by Russia on behalf of the Christian population of Macedonia, the speedy pacification of which constitutes the best means of averting complications fraught with the most serious dangers to the Ottoman Empire.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" has telegraphed as follows :—

Dec. 15.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who is now at Livadia, will shortly visit Vienna. In explanation of his journey, it is semi-officially stated that since his appointment to be Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff has had no opportunity of being presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph, to whom he now desires to pay his respects.

The announcement of Count Lamsdorff's visit, which follows at a distance of only 36 hours upon the publication of the Russian "communique" in regard to the Balkans is interpreted here as a further sign of the gravity of the Balkan situation and as proof that in view thereof the Russian Government desires to cultivate with Austria-Hungary a closer understanding than is attainable by ordinary diplomatic intercourse. The Russian "communique" is regarded as tantamount to a renewal of the Austro-Russian Agreement of 1897, but the eventualities directly and indirectly contemplated in the communique necessitate a previous exchange of views as to the action to be taken by the two Powers in case of need.

Dec. 16.—Count Lamsdorff's impending visit to Vienna is the chief topic of interest in diplomatic circles and in the Press. Its most obvious significance is that of a closer understanding between Austria-Hungary and Russia in regard to the Balkans. Without going so far as to interpret Count Lamsdorff's journey as a hint to Germany that Austria-Hungary might eventually find in Russia compensation for losses inflicted by the new German tariff the "Neue Freie Presse" reflects with evident intention upon the almost simultaneous passage of the German Tariff Bill and the announcement of the Russian statesman's visit.

The "Fremdenblatt," the mouthpiece of the Vienna Foreign Office, gives what may be regarded as the Austrian answer to the communique in the "Official Messenger." It says :—

There is really no urgent reason for an exchange of opinions between the Russian and Austrian Foreign Ministers about fundamental questions, for the two Powers are quite agreed on them, as their attitude has proved, and as the "communique" in the "Messenger" has made clear to the general public. The steps taken by the two Powers have plainly given Turkey and the small Balkan States to understand that they go hand in hand with reference to questions in the Near East. This co-operation has repeatedly proved itself to be of great value for the peaceful development of affairs in the East, and is a guarantee of success in the present case as well. Turkey should be convinced that she must not expect the approval of one of the two Powers if she neglects to carry out her promises regarding improvements in the Administration and on the other hand she may be equally sure they will do their utmost to prevent any disturbance in the execution of reforms. The statement in the "Messenger" that Russia has repeatedly warned the Slavonic peoples in the Balkans not to bring about any forcible change in the present situation in the Balkan Peninsula, which is guaranteed by International treaties, shows clearly the objective of the two Powers. They intend to localise the conflagration announced for next spring, and to prevent adding fresh fuel to the fire. The two Powers do not think of interfering with the internal politics of the Balkan States, but will not allow these to consider themselves called upon to, State to consider themselves called upon to, create a new condition of things in the Balkans. On no account, therefore, can the ventures of the committees be permitted to be secretly or openly supported in Sofia or Belgrade, or be de facto abetted in other ways. It will be well if the Governments and peoples of Servia and Bulgaria are quite clear in this regard once and for all, and do not cherish false hopes which might prove fatal for them.

The "Fremdenblatt" winds up, like the Russian "Messenger," with the hope that the Porte will do its part to avoid atrocities, and appease the Christian population of Macedonia as soon as possible.

THE big event of the Tollygunge Steeple-chases on Monday, the Indian Grand National, was won by Mr. Alcar's Miliburn. This was something of a disappointment as the public money was on Carrara, the Sultan of Johore's horse, who ran off the course and did not finish.

"COLONEL" LYNCH'S TRIAL.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHARGE. TRUE BILL FOUND.

THE Lord Chief Justice sat at the Royal Courts of Justice, on December 19th for the purpose of charging a grand Jury of the county of London and the county of Middlesex on the indictments prepared against Arthur Alfred Lynch, M. P., for Galway, who stands committed for trial, on a charge of treason, in connection with the part he took in fighting with the Boers against Great Britain, during the late war.

At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Guy Stevenson (on behalf of Mr. Charles Mathews) applied that the deposition of Capt. Beng, one of the witnesses, should be read before the Grand Jury, as that gentleman was ill.

His lordship directed counsel to be prepared with proper medical evidence. The Grand Jury, numbering 23, who occupied the first two rows of seats usually set apart for counsel, were then sworn.

The Lord Chief Justice, in his charge, said that, as a Grand Jury, they were summoned for a most unusual object. It was, he thought, 62 years since a Grand Jury had to deal with a charge of high treason. The bill of indictment which would be presented to them, charged the offence of high treason against Arthur Alfred Lynch,—the highest crime known to the law. It would not be necessary for him to detain them at great length with regard to the facts of the case ; but inasmuch as this was an unusual occasion, thank God, and that it was unusual that judges had to deal with the crime, it was his duty to lay the law before them. The crime of high treason was one of the highest, if not the highest, known to the law. It affected not only the individual, but the whole of the community. It was for that reason that from the earliest times the innocence of persons who might be unjustly charged had always been safeguarded.

THE LAW AGAINST HIGH TREASON.

So far back as 1351—that was more than 500 years ago—the statute under which A. A. Lynch was indicted was passed. The language of that statute was as apt for the purpose of dealing with the offence of high treason to-day as it was at the time it was passed. After quoting the words of the statute his lordship said the offence which the Grand Jury would have to consider was that of "giving," aid and comfort to the enemies of the King." That was the form of the indictment, and the only indictment which was presented to them. The crime of high treason depended upon the intention with which certain acts were done ; words, as a rule, were not sufficient to constitute the crime, although language might be material in connection with it. They would have to be satisfied that there was one overt act proved by two witnesses, or that there were two overt acts each of them proved by one witness. The Grand Jury would have to be satisfied on these points before they could find a true bill. By statutes which had been passed from time to time every person charged with the crime of high treason could be tried before the Kings or Queen's Bench in the Counties of Middlesex and London. That was the reason why they were to investigate, and make a preliminary inquiry into the whole of the indictments in respect of matters outside this area.

THE CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED

His Lordship said he would now address himself to the overt acts which they would have to consider and in this connection he again reminded them in dealing with these overt acts that, although the language used by itself might not be sufficient to convict a person of high treason, they were bound to interpret the acts with reference to any other evidence which might be brought before them as to the character of these acts. It was in that connection they would have to consider certain overt acts alleged in the indictment. In this case A. Lynch was indicted on an indictment for aiding, adhering, and comforting the Government of the South African Republic and the burghers of the South African Republic, the enemies of the late Queen. The first count alleged certain overt acts in the then territory of the South African Republic. The second count alleged similar adherence of aiding the enemies of the late Queen by certain acts in the Colony of Natal. The third and fourth counts alleged the same offence, with reference to the Orange Free State. These counts were very simple, and would not give the Grand Jury any trouble in point of view of the duties they had to discharge. They would only have to be satisfied that there was prima facie evidence before them in regard to the acts alleged.

OUTLINE OF THE STORY

He next directed attention to an outline of the story, from which they would be able to draw the conclusion that a prima facie case was made out against Arthur Alfred Lynch. He reminded the grand jury that their had not to say all they had to do was to be satisfied that there was prima facie evidence that led them to return a true bill. The war broke out in South Africa in October, 1899 ; and the prisoner charged in this case, Arthur Alfred Lynch, did not come upon the scene till the early part of 1900. Naturally the jury had to inquire into what took place between January, 1900, and May, 1900. The accused's own account of himself was that he was an Irishman, a British subject, born in Australia, and previously a resident in Paris. The overt acts alleged against him were eight in number. The first was a declaration made by him upon the 18th January, 1900, of his willingness to take up arms for the South African Republic in order to maintain and defend its independence. It was necessary for his Lordship to guard them against any erroneous view of the law. The fact that a British subject, in furtherance of his desire to operate or act against his native country, has taken steps to connect himself with the opposing forces by taking the oath of allegiance to another country was a matter that the Grand Jury had not at all to consider. When a state of war had taken place, persons could not alter the character of their acts by purporting to do them in one connection or another. Therefore this act of taking the oath of allegiance was one of the things as showing the intention with which certain acts were done ; and any other statement or evidence brought forward as a statement made by the person charged, the Grand Jury would only take into consideration as indicating what the real acts were.

FOUR ACTS ALLEGED.

There were four acts alleged. The first was the act he had referred to. The second was the taking of the oath of allegiance to the South African Republic ; and the third and fourth were matters of extreme importance as to ascertaining the intention with which the acts were done. They were the allegation which, if proved, would go far to prove the intention of what was done, that A. A. Lynch was alleged to have taken a solemn declaration as a special justice of the peace of an Irish Corps, and also became colonel of the Irish Corps. The fact that he stated that he was prepared to act as colonel of an Irish Corps would not of itself be of importance if he had done nothing, but they would have to consider that declaration or statement made by him in view of what other overt acts were alleged. In the same way they would have brought before them the manifesto or appeal to Irishmen to join in fighting for the Republic and to rally round the call to battle which A. A. Lynch, as colonel of the Irish Brigade, was uttering to them. The other overt acts, extending from March, 1900, to May, 1900, he could not summarise. Is the Grand Jury found on the evidence brought, before them that the defendant was inciting, commanding, and ordering an Irish corps to be raised in the Transvaal in the course of the military operation that in the month of April he was fighting against the forces of the Crown at Sandys, and commanding the Irish Brigade at Glencoe ; that would be evidence that he was guilty of the first overt act alleged in the and indictment in the second count of fighting against the forces of the King. It was further alleged that he commandeered horses, waggons, and harness. If they were satisfied there was prima facie evidence of that, it would be prima facie proof of the overt act of his aiding and assisting the enemy's forces. In May, there appeared to have been an inquiry as to whether two persons were spies, and what was to be done with them. If evidence was given that the accused took a prominent part in that inquiry, that would justify them in coming to the conclusion that there was some evidence in regard to the overt act of the kind of adherence to the forces of the Transvaal Republic.

THE EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

It was not necessary to be satisfied that every one of those overt acts was established to the full what they had to be satisfied upon was that there was evidence that by some one or more of the overt acts charged in the indictment there was a prima facie case for putting A. A. Lynch upon his trial. The brief outline of the case he had given them would enable them to deal with the evidence put before them without making any great demand upon their time. He had only one more word to say to the Grand Jury before he dismissed them to their deliberations. They must not think that because the crime of high treason had of late years been rare, that it was not a very grave offence. Their own experience would tell them that some of the noblest deeds that had ever been performed had been performed in the spirit of patriotism to a beloved country ; so also some of the most dastardly crimes had been committed by those who had forgotten their allegiance. It was only because these offences were grave and serious offences that it had been thought necessary to protect the country against their commission. But the experience of the last few years had taught us that it was highly dangerous to belittle the crime of high treason and it ought not at the present day to be possible for persons to disregard their allegiance and their duty as subjects without taking the consequences. The Grand Jury would be was sure regard this matter with absolute impartiality ; they must dismiss from their minds anything they had heard or read about the case, if they found that there was prima facie evidence that Lynch had been guilty of the offences alleged against him it would be their duty to send the case for trial.

A TRUE BILL.

The Grand Jury retired and after an absence of nearly half an hour returned a true bill against Lynch.

After a short discussion it was farranged that the trial should be fixed for January 20th or 21st.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, Dec. 15, Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was now prepared to suggest to the Indian Government the advisability of instituting an inquiry as to the effect of the closing of the mints to the Free coinage of silver, since the attainment of stability at 16d. per rupee, upon the economic condition of India generally.

Lord G. Hamilton : I am not of opinion that there is any sufficient reason for instituting a special inquiry, which of necessity must be elaborate, into the economical effects either of the closing of the Indian mints in the year 1893, or as the stability of the exchange which that measure was intended to produce and has produced. Those effects, as far as I am able to judge of them, appear to me to be, on the whole, eminently satisfactory.

INDIAN BUDGET.

The House went into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, Mr. Grant Lawson taking the Chair, and the usual formal resolution was passed and reported to the House.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Tuesday, December 16, Mr. Thomas Bayley asked the Postmaster-General as representing the Secretary of State for the Colonies ; Whether his attention has been directed to a petition from British Indian subjects residing in the Transvaal appealing against the special disabilities and restrictions there imposed upon them, which was forwarded to Lord Milner on November 6 ; and whether the prayer of the petitioners that evidence on their behalf may be submitted by counsel before any ordinance continuing such disabilities receive the sanction of the Crown, will be favourably entertained.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (for the Secretary of State for the Colonies) : The petition has not yet been received at the Colonial Office.

RESERVISTS RE-ENGAGED TO SERVE IN INDIA.

Mr. Goulding asked the Secretary of State for War : Whether he can state the number of men in the Reserve Forces re-engaged to serve in India.

Mr. Secretary Brodrick : The hon. member's question is not understood. There are no men in the Reserve Force re-engaged to serve in India.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WAZIRI.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, Mr. Cremer asked the First Lord of the Treasury : If the military operations recently directed against the Waziri and other Afghan tribes are carried on in the mountain regions of what has been called the New Province lying beyond the boundaries of his Majesty's Indian Possessions ; if a copy of the orders directing the commencement of these hostilities will be communicated to both Houses of Parliament before the end of the present session, in accordance with section 54 of the Act of 1858 if the consent of both Houses of Parliament will be invited to authorise the expenses of these military operations carried on beyond the frontiers of British India and whether the cost will be defrayed from the revenues of India, or be paid from the British Treasury.

Mr. Balfour : The operations to which the hon. gentleman refers are not outside the Indian frontier, and therefore come within the purview of the Act to which he makes reference.

SALARY OF THE AUDITOR OF INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India ; If he will state the sums paid to the auditor of the Indian home accounts for salary and allowances respectively during the period that he has been in the India Audit Office ; and what was the maximum salary to be paid to him under the conditions on which he entered.

Lord George Hamilton : The present auditor's scale of salary on first appointment to the Audit Office in 1880 was £100, rising by £10, annually to £250. ; in 1883 his maximum salary was raised to £450 ; in December 1888 he was made junior inspector with the prospect of rising to £500, which was subsequently increased to £600., to which a personal allowance of £100. was added in 1892. In October 1892 he was appointed assistant accountant-general, with a personal allowance. In January 1895 he was appointed auditor, salary £1,000. The salary of the post was increased to £1,200. in February 1900.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY, ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

On Thursday, Dec. 18, Dr. Thompson asked the Secretary of State for India if he will explain the reason of the delay in promulgating the increased rates of pay for the junior grades of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lord George Hamilton : The matter to which the hon. member refers required, and has received, the consideration of the Government of India. I am now in possession of their views, and have communicated my decision to the War Office, with whom it rests to publish the new rates.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Weir.—India Office (Auditor's Department).—Return of the average number of full working days a year, excluding the eight weeks annual leave all other holidays and all leave taken on the ground of sickness, of the senior and junior clerks in the Auditor's Department of the India Office, for the period from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1902 ; the total number of occasions shown by the departmental attendance books on which all the clerks referred to arrived for duty after 10 a. m., during the period stated, and the aggregate number of hours comprised thereby ; what is the number of senior and of junior clerks in the Auditor's Department ; what was the maximum salary of their class payable to them under the conditions on which they entered ; and what are their present average salaries.

Mr. Heywood Johnstone—To ask the Secretary of State for War ; If the 2nd batt. Royal Sussex Regiment on arrival in England, is to be quartered in huts of galvanised iron, lined with wood, and how long since were these huts erected ; if he has any information as to the average temperature of galvanised huts at Shorncliffe in December as compared with the temperature of the station in India from which the battalion is returning ; and whether, in view of the discomfort caused to all ranks, he will consider the advisability of not quartering regiments returning from hot climates in buildings of that character in December.

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Billingsgate was the name earned by the Junior United Service Club as the direct descendant of the army that swore in Flanders, although the wicked charge was never justified. Now a fourth leading Service Club is the Naval and Military, commonly called the "In and Out Club," because the cabs and carriages go in at one gate and out at the other of the historic residence of Lord Palmerston, the old Cambridge House which the club has improved and beautified exceedingly.

However brief our survey, there are clubs that must not be omitted from the list. Many are especially devoted to particular interests, such as the sporting clubs, the Turf, the Badminton, and the rest where "bridge" can be got at any time, and "the odds" with facilities for laying and taking them ; the clubs east of Temple Bar, where the City Fathers lunch copiously in the intervals of money-making, the learned clubs or those representing the Universities and their graduates, the Oxford and Cambridge, that snuggest of retreats where culture and good living go hand in hand ; the United Universities, again, runs on very similar lines, and the newer kindred establishments ; the more exclusively theatrical, such as the Green Room and the Playgoers' Clubs and, last but not least, the peculiar growth of these later emancipated days when woman has vindicated her right to the best things going in life, including those afforded by the congregate existence of a club. Ladies' clubs increase and multiply, so much so that their favourite habitat has already received the sobriquet of Petticoat-lane. They must prosper exceedingly, to judge by their rapid development and the fine shows they make. It is said of one of the best and most popular that more champagne, and of the finest brand, is drunk in it than in any club in London.

THE Duke of Cumberland has written a letter to Dr. Dedekind, President of the Provincial Court, against whom disciplinary measures were recently taken, thanking him for his unswerving maintenance of the rights of his house, and in reference to the Regency Law adopted by the Brunswick Diet regretting that the measure comes into collision with the principles of monarchy. The Duke declares that he stands by his former statement of views, and protest against any curtailment of his rights.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

CORDITE Explosions occurred on the 15th at Waltham Abbey and at Cliffe, causing five deaths.

Football.—The annual Rugby match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on the 13th and resulted in a draw.

Ireland.—Lady Dudley continues to make satisfactory progress.—Mr. John Redmond, M. P., spoke at Dundalk, in Mr. Healy's constituency, on the 14th.

Law.—The Privy Council has upheld a British Columbian law that no Japanese, even if naturalized, shall have the franchise.—The Hartopp-Cowley divorce case ended on the 16th in a verdict that neither the respondent, co-respondent, nor the petitioner were guilty of the charges preferred against them.—The trial of the Taff Vale Railway action still continues.—Four women have been sentenced to death during the week, and four men have been hanged.—At Liverpool, John M'Keever, charged with the murder of Mr. Kensit, has been acquitted.

Lord Lansdowne reviewed our foreign relations at a dinner of the United Club on the 13th.

Naval and Military.—The new first-class cruisers are to be called the Duke of Edinburgh and Black Prince ; the third-class cruisers, Diamond and Sapphire ; the "scouts," Forward, Sentinel, Adventure, and Pathfinder.—The Government of India have sent home a full account of the 9th Lancers case.—A French torpedo-boat has drifted ashore on the coast of Cornwall.

Parliament.—In the Hous of Lords, on the 11th, the Education Bill passed through Committee. On the 12th, the London Water Bill was read a second time. The Education Bill passed its report stage on the 13th, and received its third reading on the 15th, after which the Water Bill passed through Committee. Statements were made by Lord Lansdowne on the Venezuelan and Sugar Bounty questions on the 15th and 16th. On the 17th the Education and Uganda Railway Bills were finally passed.—The House of Commons, on the 11th, had before it the Venezuelan affair, the Uganda Railway vote, the Militia and Yeomanry Bill, and the Osborne Estate Bill. On the 12th the Irish Local Government Bill was read a third time. On the 15th, after further discussion of the Uganda Railway vote, a Venezuelan debate was initiated by Mr. Schwann, who was followed by Lord Cranborne and Mr. Balfour on the Government side. The Premier denied that the United States had suggested arbitration. It was unfortunate that the Venezuelan Government should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration before. The British and German Admirals were independent. For what the one might do the other was not to be responsible. On the 16th the Lord's amendments to the Education Bill were considered. On the Bishop of Manchester's amendment providing that all damage due to fair wear and tear in any public elementary school should be made good by the local education authority, Mr. Lloyd-George submitted an amendment giving the local authority the right of deciding how much of the wear and tear it should be responsible for. This was carried by 194 to 165. The House then agreed to strike out the words providing that the obligation of the local education authority to pay for repairs should throw no additional charge on public funds. The Lords' amendment as amended, was finally agreed to by 197 to 159. On the 17th the Bill was finally disposed of, only one of the Lords' amendments having been disagreed with.

The Alien Immigration Commission has held three more sittings, the witnesses including the rectors of Bethnal-green and Stepney, Sir A. Newton, ex-Lord Mayor, and a Police-court magistrate.

The home secretary has promised to reintroduce the Bill for the regulation of the out-of-school employment for children as early as possible next Session.

The King and Queen returned from Gopsall-hall to Buckingham Palace on the 15th.—The King was present on the 16th at the christening of the infant son of Lord and Lady Castlereagh ; and on the 17th the Queen was chief sponsor to the son of the Duke of Manchester.—The Queen intends to give a Christmas dinner on December 27, to the widows and children, living in London and its suburbs, of all soldiers and sailors who lost their lives during the South African war, or who have died from the effects of service since.

The Marlay, steam collier, foundered on the 16th in Dublin Bay, and of her 17 men only one is believed to have escaped.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company held its annual meeting on the 12th.

THE EMDEN.

[illegible] possessed by the Emden's bluejackets detained on board the Orontes was not available in Australia, and the men were therefore allowed to land.—The Government of South Australia invites tenders for the construction of a transcontinental railway from Adelaide to Port Darwin.—The Tasmanian Parliament closed its session on the 12th.

Canada.—Several British Columbian Acts relating to the employment of Japanese have been disallowed by the Federal Government.

New Zealand.—The North Island Maori chiefs, after hearing an address from Mr. Seddon, have agreed to accept his land proposals.

Newfoundland.—The Government agrees to renew the "modus vivendi" for another year.

Somaliland.—At Garrero Colonel Cobbe has captured four spies, one of whom has for months past been in Berbera reporting regularly to the Mulla. The Mullah has written demanding the concession of a port, the recognition of his sphere of influence, and the removal of restrictions on the importation of rifles. He is believed to be getting his firearms from the French port Jibutti.

South Africa.—Lord Milner was entertained at a banquet at Kimberley on the 10th, when he delivered a speech on the late Mr. Rhodes. On the 11th Lord Milner unveiled a memorial to the British troops who fell at Magersfontein. He has now returned to Johannesburg.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that the work of repatriation has made great strides since the introduction of the burgher land settlement scheme.—Major-General Baden-Powell states that the South African Constabulary will be maintained at its full strength of 6,000 men, but the 4,000 enrolled for the war will be disbanded.—The re-stocking of Boer farms in the Vryheid and Utrecht districts has been completed.—Generals Botha and Delarey left England for South Africa on the 12th.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Cuban Reciprocity Treaty, as accepted by the two executives, provides for an increase of duties on imports from all countries except the United States, in return for a 20 per cent. reduction of the American duty on Cuban sugar.

The New York Police Commissioner, who has been much criticized for failing to achieve needed reforms, has resigned.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The interests of the Dual Monarchy are seriously affected by the German Tariff Bill, which may lead to a settlement of the "Ausgleich" question.

China.—Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has ordered the sale of ten obsolete vessels of the Nan-yang fleet.

Formosa.—The Japanese troops lost 19 killed and 71 wounded in fights with insurgents between October 14 and December 2.

France.—The general strike at Marseilles has failed.—The Budget Committee has reduced the army estimates by 51,000,000f., but has decided not to reduce the naval estimate for the Mediterranean. The Navy Estimates show a net increase of 10,000,000f., but the committee has provided the sum required to meet the net deficit.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on the 11th the tariff scheme, with its 946 items, passed its second reading "en bloc." The Bill passed the third reading on the 13th.—Professor Mommsen has issued a manifesto declaring that the nation is at the beginning of a "coup d'Etat" by which the Emperor and the Reichstag are going to be subjected to the absolutism of Junkers and priests.—The battleship Wittelsbach is reported ashore.

Morocco.—The pretender has complete possession of Tesa and the neighbouring districts.

Russia.—The Foreign Minister is about to visit the Austrian capital.

Spain.—The Premier has announced various reforms, including the establishment of compulsory military service.

Turkey.—A large number of armed bands still defy the authorities in Macedonia, and the peasants are harried both by the insurgents and by the troops and gendarmes.

Venezuela.—The seizure of the Venezuelan fleet on the 9th was effected by the boats of the British and German warships without resistance. Some of the vessels were sunk, but those taken by the British are now doing British work. On this news becoming known, all the British and German residents in La Guaira were arrested by the Venezuelans, but sailors from the fleet were landed and released them. In Caracas attacks were made on the German Legation and Consulate. British and German war-vessels went to Puerto Cabello on the 13th in consequence of the seizure by a mob of the British steamer Topaze, British marines were sent on board the steamer, and fire was opened on the fort and Custom-house. The fort replied, but was soon silenced. The town suffered no damage. According to Venezuelan reports, however, the British marines blew up the subterranean prisons and burned the wooden buildings adjoining. When the news reached Caracas a popular demonstration took place. President Castro spoke, and condemned a proposal to execute reprisals on British and German residents.—All Venezuelans in the district, of Caracas between the ages of 19 and 50 have been summoned to join the militia. It is said that the revolutionary leaders have refused to make common cause with President Castro. A movement is on foot to request him to resign and to sec

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Distress is again among us in its old form. There are the familiar head-lines "Starving crowds," "Men begging for bread." There are the familiar descriptions of the ragged, the wretched, and the homeless. But a few weeks ago there was no talk of distress. The discharge of a few thousand hands not unexpected at the end of the war; the dislocation of industry necessary while men settle again to their own work from which they had been called by the large wages offered to supply the Army in South Africa; a short snap of cold which is not unseasonable are the only causes which can be suggested for this sudden and widespread distress. The causes are not sufficient. The fact is that a condition which is common is regarded by an unthinking public as exceptional. There are always men, women, and children who are underfed; statisticians and doctors assert that in good times something like 30 per cent. of the population have insufficient to eat. There are always thousands of people who prefer the vagrant life. They choose to sleep in the park, to pick up casual gifts and casual jobs. They like the excitement of change, and, as others in other ranks of society, they are good for "spurts," but they have the restraint of daily work. There is always a mass of workers who on account of drink or of habits of unpunctuality or of physical weakness are not worth a living wage. There is in London a body of people who might be described as "the permanent unemployed."

A change in trade, some cold weather, any thing which throws out of work a comparatively small number of workers makes a nucleus to which "the permanent unemployed" attach themselves. Together they are a great host, and their bitter cry reaches far. The Press commissioners who hasten to draw up reports see with unused eyes the numbers of wretched, ill-fed, and poverty-stricken faces and they tell how relief is eagerly snatched from the hands of kindly givers. The clergy and missionaries who have been hopelessly striving to get any help for their poor neighbours, the labour sympathizers who have vainly waited for some wind to blow their reform programmes into notice, seize the opportunity to increase the talk about the distress.

The reports and the talk are true, for the wretchedness of the people gathered in any shelter or casual ward can hardly be exaggerated. The public is therefore disturbed. Relief funds are started. All sorts of agencies are set in motion. Free meals, free shelters, and food tickets are offered on every side. The consequence is that the people who have no work and the people who will not work share alike. The comparatively few who are suffering from the change in trade or weather are confused with the permanently unemployed. The larger the relief fund the larger the number of applicants. Adequate giving and discrimination alike become impossible, no one gets enough, and every one complains that his neighbour gets too much. The last Mansion-house fund so impoverished and corrupted the poor that it is not likely to be repeated.

But some one will say that there is no time, when distress presses, to divide deserving from the undeserving. The objection has reason, but it may, perhaps, be asked if there is ever a time in which such a division may be made, if indeed the assumption that one man can judge of his neighbour's desert or undesert is not altogether fallacious. Judgments are at any rate likely to incline the judge to bully and the judged to cringe, and such judgments account for many of the misunderstandings which cause rifts in society.

The duty imposed by a time of distress is not that of measuring out reward and punishment, but rather of opening a way by which every one might pass through the time without loss of strength, physical or moral. This means that the workers who have built up for themselves a home should be enabled to keep that home together and at the same time retain their self respect. This means also that those without homes should be offered food and shelter in such a way as will not crush the smoking flax of manhood which makes them realize the duty of making a home.

An honest attempt to do the best for all alike who are in distress would imply at once a distinction between people with settled homes and those without homes. It is a distinction depending on no arbitrary judgment and patent to everyone.

Home-owners might then be offered work. There is ample work waiting to be done for which the world would be richer—work indoors and outdoors. There are many streets which are not sufficiently swept. There are many floors of public buildings not sufficiently washed. There are dark places which might be coloured or whitened. There is wood which might be chopped, and all sorts of handy work which might be done in and about carpentering. Home-owners might, under such a system, find work for which full substance might be given to their families. But the condition on which the work should be given must be such as to call out effort or sacrifice. The workers, that is to say, would have to live in a town or country workhouse. If the London houses are full, there is ample room in the country to which people might be profitably removed. This condition may be resented, and easy-going richer people may sympathize with the resentment. They will say "Why demand such sacrifice?" not realizing that the rich are further from the Kingdom of Heaven because they often carefully avoid sacrifice. There is no wisdom nor kindness in so relieving the poor that they will add the faults of the rich class to that of their own. If relief is not to impoverish them morally and render them less able to be good citizens, it must call out their powers of effort and sacrifice. It must in one sense be distasteful, but in no sense degrading. The work imposed in casual wards of stone-breaking and oakum-picking has done much to make labour seem dishonourable. The work given must, then, be unassociated with suggestions of prison or with restrictions against smoking, talking, &c.,

The homeless present a greater difficulty because times of distress are not for them the worst times. They always live on casual gifts and jobs which are more plentiful when relief funds exist. They always trade on their wretchedness, and these are more buyers of their wares when wretchedness is advertised. If, however, relief is to be offered which shall be sufficient and at the same time not further encourage their vagrant ways, it must be relief in the workhouse, where it may be hoped they will be put to useful work. There are some boards of guardians which have already made arrangements that able bodied men may receive training on farms or in workshops established by charitable societies. They have published their plan with the hope of checking the doles which at present tempt so many men and women to shirk work and gamble with their strength.

Times of distress demand special and extraordinary remedies which cannot be expected to be perfect. The only relief which is ever near being perfect is that which passes between those whom long intimacy has made friends. The happiest philanthropist is he who strengthens the weak poor man rather than he who deals with the poor in a lump. Times of distress cannot in a moment evolve a perfect system, but they come in vain if they do not turn the public mind to consider more carefully why it is such poverty and wretchedness exist. It was the other day suggested at a conference of guardians that vagrants should be detained for lengthened periods and taught to work in conditions which would show them that work may be as satisfactory as wandering. It has also been suggested that there should be compulsory continuation schools for boys and girls under 16, so that they might be kept in control for a longer period and taste some of the interests of knowledge. There are these and many other suggestions which may be wise or unwise. The hope of times of distress is that the public will seriously consider the condition of the people. The feeling and the action which the distress evokes is proof of the public care for the poor, the care needs to be strengthened so that it may go on feeling and acting when cries of distress cease.

Mr. C. S. Loch, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, writes:—

In the metropolis the last returns of pauperism, which are high in particular unions, are influenced very greatly by the policy adopted by their several boards of guardians during the past few years. It is, indeed, urged as evidence of distress that workhouses are full. But this in many instances is a cumulative result, chiefly the effect of past administration, not the outcome only of the demand of the moment. Also, if there is want of employment in some quarters just now, the last few years, it must be remembered, have been years of plenty; and unless the working classes have forsaken all habits of thrift, there is no reason to anticipate a sudden and precipitate descent into general distress so soon after a very prosperous period. . . .

If we may judge from the past, it is a very ill-service to the community to open additional relief stations and shelters, as some societies now propose to do. Nothing would better serve to draw to London and keep in London a population of loafers and casuals and to attract into their ranks the more respectable men and women whose degradation it should be the special object of charity to prevent. It should not be forgotten that there is a Poor Law responsible for dealing with the destitute; and also that it is far better to help people locally and in connexion with their homes than at random and isolated centres. For relief at the home we have parochial and other areas, in which all agencies, Church Chapel charity and Poor Law have their proper sphere, and in which if they will they can work with a sufficient knowledge of the individual and the family and without that dispersed and unsatisfying relief which distributed among a crowd of alms-seekers can only allure people from their independance and add crowd to crowd. Rather should we endeavour to strengthen and reinforce all these local organizations that they may bear the strain of whatever increased work may be put upon them.

In a subsequent letter, dated Dec. 15, Mr. Loch says:—

In the last few days evidence as to the extent of distress has been collected by the society from some hundreds of persons in all parts of London. Some of this evidence is conflicting, but the general result of it may thus be stated. The opinion is widespread and comes from all quarters that the statements that have appeared in some portions of the Press are exaggerated. At the same time there is no doubt that, compared with the same period in the last six or seven years, the want of work at the present time is considerable. The building trade, the chief trade in some parts of London, has been slack during the last few months; and there is less work at the wharves and docks; and generally casual and second-rate labour is, or tends to be, unemployed. The skilled trades are affected also, but they cannot be said to touch the point of distress. It is in some instances reported that deposits have been drawn upon which would otherwise have remained in savings banks till Christmas, and more frequently, that the goods brought to pawnshops in poor districts are of little value and are not taken in and out of pawn, as they would be habitually in prosperous time. The condition of children attending school has been mentioned as an index of very great distress; but even in very poor districts the evidence does not support so extreme a view, apart from distress of a chronic nature. Generally speaking there is an anticipation of difficulties in the winter, especially if the weather should prove severe.

The gradual discharge of all but about 550 out of 4,000 men employed by the Thames Ironworks Company on the completion of their shipbuilding contract for the Admiralty has caused some part of the want of work at West Ham. But the Great Eastern Railway have not been discharging men at their locomotive and carriage works, as has been stated. They are employing more, rather than fewer, hands than they did this time last year, in the past five weeks they have discharged only 100 men, or less than 2 per cent. of the 6,000 they usually employ.

Of employment relief in the last 20 years in London there has been ample experience. It is attractive, in part because it seems to fulfil the two-fold condition of providing employment and a wage that serves as relief, though it may not be so call d. It appeals, many feel, to the manlier nature which will work but will not beg. And so far it seems good. But such a view of it leaves its actual difficulties out of account; and these I would mention, admitting that at a time of extreme distress, such as certainly does not exist at present, it may be necessary to resort to it.

Those are some of the difficulties of this method. The men who accept work are most diverse in character, strength, and habit, and represent many different degrees of energy and effort. To carry on with any success it becomes necessary at once to exclude the less competent. As these are excluded the system fails—for they too are the "unemployed" and they have to be left to the Poor Law, or, as may well happen, living in part on their wives, they may beg and receive as alms the help that their neighbours on employment relief have to obtain by work. Also, the supervision of a very composite troop of labourers is extremely difficult. Naturally the weeding out of the unsatisfactory men is done with a gentle hand; and the lazy men who remain on the job make trouble. Hence the standing rules of employment relief, that the work must be measured or piece work, if great failure is to be avoided, and that the supervision must be very close and strict.

But the provision of work is a difficulty in itself. It does not always lie to hand, and it is often very expensive to the municipal body that undertakes to supply it. It costs much more than contract work. The roads, for instance, if it be work on the roads, may be spoilt. And, morally, work done on these conditions is very injurious. Though claimed of the State as a right, it is by no means always considered to imply a countervailing and equivalent duty on the part of the labourer. The State is not a present master, but an impersonation—the slave that pays; and work done lazily and in this spirit is quite destructive of moral fibre—is, indeed, a kind of cheating, which unfortunately has often in these circumstances to be condoned. The work, too, is also almost necessarily intermittent, usually for three days in the week, not infrequently for less—a great disadvantage, for it suffices to keep a man dependent and contented, if he be lazy, with "a job that just suits him," while it does not suffice to maintain him by really honest labour.

In support of this statement I could quote many instances noted in the course of experiences in London—in Poplar, Bethnal-green, Mile-end, and elsewhere—and in connexion with the voluntary experiments of past years. But I hope that what I have written may show how extremely perilous the introduction of any large system of employment relief would be to the community, and that even to a limited extent it should not be adopted except with the greatest precaution and under the pressure of only the very clearest necessity.

It is no rash assumption to argue that out of the 14 millions of wage-earners in Great Britain ten millions are engaged in occupations which will yield at present an average of 5 per cent. unemployed, thus giving as a minimum 500,000 (half-a-million) workers out of work through no fault of their own.

Here we have a social and political fact of the very first magnitude; for consider what want of work means to the householder with a wife and family. If he is a member of a trade union which pays out-of-work benefit, he receives for a time a weekly sum which just about pays the rent. Meanwhile food and fuel have to be found, and as the long, dreary weeks pass, furniture and clothing get sold or pawned, savings, where there are such, vanish, debts are incurred, and, destitute of proper food, fire, and clothing, black misery settles down upon the parents and physical debility upon the children. This is no fanciful or overdrawn picture. It is what is taking place before our eyes at this moment.

At such a time it is the big centres of population which suffer most, and London most of all. Mr. Charles Booth has familiarized us with the fact that in London, after deducting loafers and criminals 29·5 per cent. of the people are in perpetual poverty owing to the family earnings being less than 21s. per week. This vast army of misery (it comprises 1,255,127 persons) can have no reserves to fall back upon, and a week's want of work means for them actual destitution. . . .

The charitable agencies are having their resources taxed to the utmost, and the various relief funds are barely sufficient to keep the starving families from dying of actual want.

But it is not London alone that is suffering. In the North-East of England—Newcastle, Darlington, Stockton, Shields, &c.—the distress is very great, the estimated number out of work being quite 50,000. Birmingham is in like case, as are also Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Barry, in the west. East, west, north, and south we have distress due to want of work and with which the efforts of guardians and local councils, even when supplemented by private charity, is quite unable to cope.

Such are some of the facts of the case; and, had I been allowed to address the House this morning, I meant to have asked the Government to set aside the sum of £100,000 wherewith to supplement—not supplant—the efforts of local authorities and the charitably disposed to provide work and food for the unemployed destitute. The House yesterday voted £200,000, as another instalment of a bill for £30,000,000 wherewith to build a railway for the benefit of the savage inhabitants of Uganda. Is it too much to ask that in a grave national crisis like the present the State should come to the aid of the people nearer home, and by a substantial grant assist them to tide over the severities of winter, and give time to discuss what had best be done to find them work for lack of which they are perishing?—"Times"

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—DEC. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W L Price, I M S
Capt J J Bourke, I M S
Mr H L Tilly, B
Mr A K Macdonald, B
Mr C H West, B
Mr G D Graham, B
Mr A E C Stuart, M Cov
Mr J Boyd, Bo
Capt A G de V Chichester, 28th P I
Capt A A James, 29th P I
Lieut F Skipwith, 24th P I
Lieut-Col G F Chenevix-Trench, B, ful to Jan 3 1903
Mr F W Duke, B Cov, 2 mo and 7 days' ful
Mr C G D Farquhar, B, 8 mo furl
Mr J C Molony, B, 4 mo M C
Mr F W A Prideaux, B, 2 mo M C
Mr E D Wilson, B, 2 mo M C
Mr R C Hodgson, B, 7 days extraordinary leave
Mr G M Gregory, B, 8 mo furl
Mr W W Forbes, B, 1 week's furl
Lieut E C Alexander, D S O, 1st P I
Col W Johnson, I M S
Lieut-Col A McW Kenny, I S C
Major C F G Young, 6th Jats
Major J Fisher, 2nd Goorkhas
Capt A C Kennedy, R A
Assist Engineer A H Baker R I M
Nursing Sister Miss A Bolster, I A N S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E E Beddek, 15t M I 4 mo M C
Capt L N Beatty, 1st Bo Lancers, 1 week
Lieut H P M Lord, 23rd Bo I 1 mo M C
Mr P J Corbett, Bo 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col H M Temple, I S C 2 mo M C
Capt R P W Quin, 31st Degras, 1 mo M C
Lieut H E Winslce, R E 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col G F Chenevix-Trench, B
Major J H T Walsh, I M S B
Mr B Houghton, B Cov
Mr G A Paterson, B Cov
Mr A E M Audsley, B
Mr W W Forbes, B
Mr R C Hodgson, B
Lieut-Col W A Lee, I M S M
Mr W K Lonsdale, M
Mr P R Cadell, Bo Cov
Mr G McC Harrison, Bo
Capt J Entrican, I M S
Capt F W Birch, I S C
Capt H D Watson, 2nd Goorkha Rifles
Capt E Brandreth, I S C
Capt H H Jones, Supply and Transprt Corps
Lieut W J Clifford, Military Accounts Dept
Lieut C A Sprawson, I M S

THE "Primeiro de Janeiro" reprints an article censuring the concession to the British of the Benguela Railway. The journal adds: "The Government made a perfidious use of Queen Amelia's Regency, who could not suppose the Government capable of surrendering to foreigners Portugal's Colonial possessions. The Queen is now offended at the treason of which she has been the object."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

THE FAITH OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

QUEER things have been sold in auction rooms, but one of the strangest "lots" was the recipe of a patent pill sold the other day to a man in search of an easy fortune. There are still people left in the world who pin their hope of health to the one-and-three-half-penny cure, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not likely to be the champion of a crusade against their superstition. These wonderful bottles contribute to the support of the State more than a quarter of a million a year, and it is an almost incredible fact that the number of patent medicines sold in the United Kingdom every day is quite a hundred thousand. It is one of the daily wonders of British commerce, a marvellous tribute to the power of a name, and a touching sidelight on the simple faith of the British public.

THE WORSHIP OF THE PATENT MEDICINE.

Thirty million three-half pences are paid every year as a direct tax by purchasers of shilling bottles and boxes, and packets of the strange concoctions which declare their virtues from every hoarding in Great Britain. It is the shilling bottle which finds its worshippers in greater numbers than Christianity itself. In recent year the number of taxes received on these bottles was 29,569,576. There were paid in the same year nearly six million taxes of threepence, and 943,080 sixpences. The shilling tax falls upon another public, and its payers are not quite a hundred thousand, while the two shilling tax was paid in this particular year by only 4,277 purchasers.

NOT WANTED AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The sale of the patent pill recalls some other curious "lots" at recent auctions. It is not long since a Yorkshire village was sold under the hammer and a pew in a parish church at Oldham was another "lot," which fetched £31. Snowdon and Killarney have both been in the auction rooms—by proxy, and Egyptian mummies are becoming too common to be regarded as curiosities much longer. A little "lot" of hangman's ropes was offered some years ago in London, with a bundle of letters in which the hangman offered to supply any particular rope whole or in half. A less discreditable sale, but equally odd, was that which took place at the instance of the War Office a few months ago, in which a Communion service, patents, chalices, flagons, and alms-dishes and Roman Catholic accessories were mixed up with bearskin cuttings, a collection of flutes, some fire-engines, and twenty-six tons of cartridge-cases.

A BARBER'S REWARD.

The pill secret, worth £900 a year, was sold for £5,000. Much more valuable secrets of commerce have been given away. Everybody has heard of Day and Martin's blacking, but not everybody knows how the business which has covered the world came into being. More than a century and-a-half ago a barber and wig-maker named Martin flourished at Doncaster, and some time in the year 1741 a poor soldier begged a shave and his coach fare to York. The good barber shaved him and gave him his fare, and some time after, in returning the money, the soldier gave Mr. Martin a recipe for boot polish which he said had been much valued by the officers of his regiment. Mr. Martin shared his secret with a friend named Day, who lived in Tavistock street, London, and from the day on which these two men joined hands in good fortune there has been no excuse for anybody within reach of civilisation to walk about in unpolished boots.

A PEER WHO GAVE AWAY A FORTUNE.

It was a peer who gave away another trade secret which has been worthy a mighty fortune. Many years back in the nineteenth century two young men kept a chemist shop in Worcester, where the Lord Sandys of that day lived on his return from India. Lord Sandys one day called upon the chemists with a recipe for sauce which his old servant had made him in India. For years the chemists made up the sauce to oblige his lordship, little dreaming that the piece of paper on which the recipe was written was worth its weight a million times in gold. It occurred to them one day to prepare a few samples on their own account, and to-day the sauce is found on dinner tables in every part of the world. Two partners in the firm have left huge fortunes of seven figures every farthing made out of the recipe casually given to two young men by a peer who was

A VERY CANDID CRITIC.

The sale of a batch of early letters of Mr. Disraeli may bring to the auction-room some other of the many interesting notes Disraeli wrote to his sister in the days before Fame found him. He was, to his sister at any rate, the most candid of critics, and there is somewhere a letter he wrote after dining with a group of Birmingham men. None of the Birmingham heroes, he said, are above par, although there is a simplicity about Attwood which is pleasing. His organisation very inferior, his voice good, his pronunciation most vicious and Warwickshire, altogether a third-rate man. His colleague, Scholefield, quite devoid of talent, and the rest poor things. Dr. Wade, a drunken professor, without an idea, but with the voice of a bullock, which they mistake for oratory. I had my health drunk by the Poles and made a speech. Campbell was quite idiotic.

DIZZY'S ENTRE NOUS.

Four years before he was an M. P., Disraeli saw the House of Commons from the gallery, and he wrote home the next day: Went to the House of Commons to hear Bulwer adjourn the House; was there yesterday during the whole debate, one of the finest we have had for years. Bulwer spoke, but he is physically disqualified for an orator, and in spite of all his exertion, never can succeed. He was heard with great attention, and is evidently backed by a party. Heard Macaulay's best speech, Sheil and Charles Grant. Macaulary admirable; but, between ourselves, I could floor them all. This entre nous; I never was more confident of anything than that I could carry everything before me in the House. The time will come. Of a fellow guest at a party he wrote—Little Fox, the Unitarian Minister. Is a capital fellow, and likes my novels, which for a Radical, a Unitarian, and a Utilitarian is pretty well.

LOVE OR £25,000?

But there are few Disraeli letters so interesting as that in which he described his visit to the Wyndham Lewis's. By the bye, wrote Disraeli to his sister, would you like Lady Z——— for a sister-in-law—very clever, £25,000, and domestic? As for love, all my friends who married for love and beauty either beat their wives or live apart from them, this is literally the case. I may commit many follies in life, but I never intend to marry for love which I am sure is a guarantee of infelicity. Within four years Disraeli had married, not Lady Z———, but the rich widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, of whom he had written on meeting her for the first time: A pretty little woman, a flirt, and a rattle indeed, gifted with a volubility I should think unequalled, and of which I can convey no idea. She told me that she liked silent, melancholy men. I answered that I had no doubt of it.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE INVENTIONS?

What, one wonders, has become of the wireless telephone which was to revolutionises the business of London. We shall probably hear no more of it. What becomes of all the inventions is one of the questions which nobody can answer. Turning over old newspaper files one comes again and again across startling announcements of inventions and discoveries which were to accomplish wonders, but of which, even after these many years, the great world has not heard again. Time's lumber-room has a rich stock of treasures for those in search of great ideas, but the wasted idea was not by any means a monopoly of the past.

BRAINS WITHOUT MONEY.

Poverty, the common lot of inventors, has perhaps most of the waste to answer for. It is a truism to state that it is not invariably that most clever idea that brings success in its train. There must always be a certain element of luck about an idea catching on. It rarely happens that wealthy men, or persons of high social standing, think out great plans for assisting humanity by mechanical means. Brains are burnished in the poor man, to whom labour and scheming are necessary in order that he may live. It is when he has completely evolved his idea that chance decides his fate and that of his darling scheme. If money to put it into practice be not forthcoming he is a doomed man and his invention still born.

OUR CROWDED CHURCHYARDS.

SOME day, perhaps, when the health of the nation is considered important enough to justify the appointment of a Minister of Health the scandalous condition of some of the churchyards in rural England will be inquired into. When that day comes it will not be surprising if a thrill of pain should run through England. The dark blots on our great cities have come to be regarded as the peculiar monopoly of densely populated urban areas, and it has been considered wise for many years to close the churchyards of London—so strictly that a famous lady still living, who has chosen to be laid in a grave in Central London, found it necessary to secure a special order in Council to ensure the carrying out of her wishes.

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Exquisite Flavor

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun

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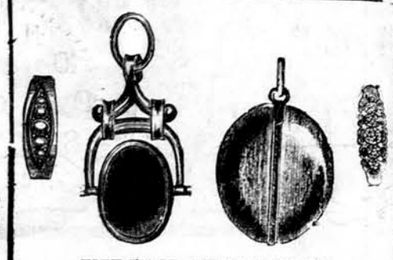

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is prepared from wheat and malted barley by machinery, is therefore **purely vegetable,** and during its preparation is **untouched by hand.**

MELLIN'S FOOD is a soluble dry extract, entirely free from starch and cane-sugar; the starch of the wheat having been transformed into dextrin and maltose by malt diastase. When added to diluted cow's milk **it produces a complete and perfect diet.**

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for Infants and Invalids;** and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

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Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

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The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

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It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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A pleasant Soap for toilet purposes.
Especially valuable in countries infested by Mosquitoes and other Insects to heal or secure immunity from their bites.
Each tablet in metal box.

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An excellent remedy—
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Free from animal fat.

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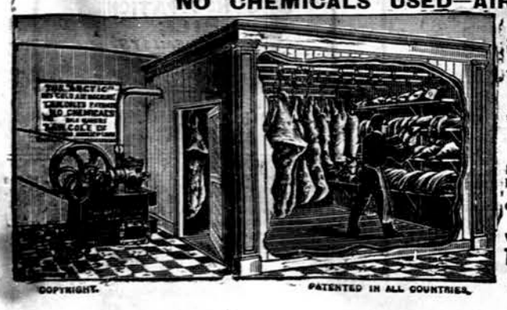

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

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This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, harmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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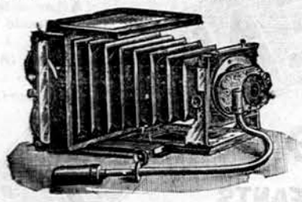
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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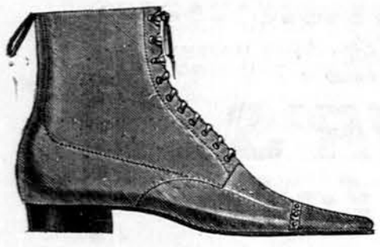

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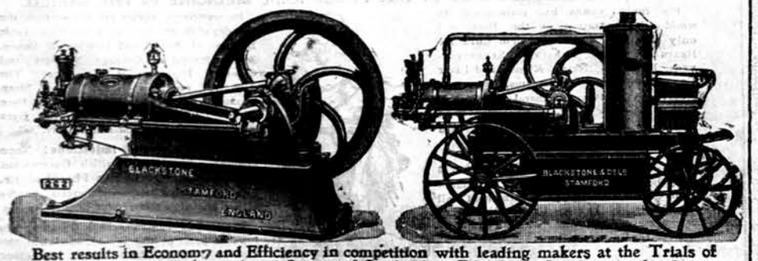

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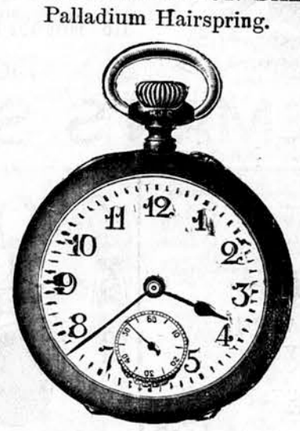

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Visible Pallets, Expansion Balance,
Stemwind, Dust Proof Case.
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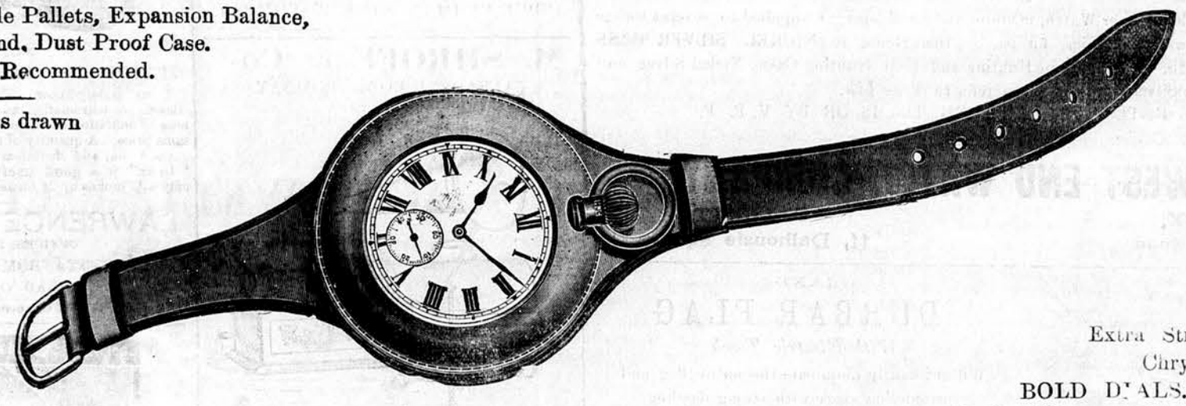

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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